PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,187—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 28, 1890.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices:
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... ... } Rs. 22-12 per
"Glentromie" ... ... } doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1040	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell..	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes....	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	19th "
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris ..	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton ..	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

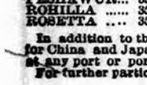
A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
BOKHARA	2975	500	P. W. Case	31st July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule....	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne ..	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady.....	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	.....	.....	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	350	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo...	3,300	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE.....	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

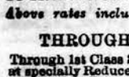
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF DUBLIN," 3,267 tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 14th August. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck and Ships. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has arrived here, will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890.
Mozambique and Up Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
KBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
92, Bagar Gate.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, 11 a. m. on 3rd AUGUST, after arrival of incomin, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

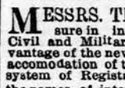
FOR PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

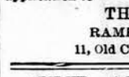
FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 31st July.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO CARDIFF DIRECT.



THE Spendid Steamer "CLAN McGREGOR," 3,000 tons Captain MILLER will sail from Bombay on or about the 1st August 1890 and Passages can now be secured.
The Saloon and staterooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried. For rates of Passage, cabin plans &c. Apply to
FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 19th July 1890.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STOCK.

THE "LABALLE" AIR GUNS.

THE power of these Guns is about 40 per cent. greater than any hitherto offered to the Public; consequently the range is considerably increased. They are very accurate, and therefore will be of great advantage to Volunteers in enabling them to continue their practice between the drill seasons.

Price No. 1 size, including ½ doz. Darts, 200 Bullets, and pair Plier Extractors .....Rs. 25 0
Price No. 3 Do. do. do.....Rs. 36 0
No. 1 size Slugs, per thousand .....Re. 1 8
" " Darts, per dozen.....Re. 1 8
No. 3 size Slugs, per thousand .....Rs. 2 4
" " Darts, per dozen.....Re. 1 12
Spare Springs to suit each size .....Re. 1 8
Patent Ball Target, with Ringing Ball.....Rs. 8 8

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard.....	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne.....	"	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	"	450
Square Piano, by Soundy.....	"	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.....	"	550
Bijan Cottage full Compass.....	"	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	"	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard.....	"	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood.....	"	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LAUDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Top and India Rubber Washer, Complete.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 8
" " " " Wicker covered.....	11 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8
" " " " Wicker covered	13 8
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0
" " " " Wicker covered.....	17 0
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0
" " " " Wicker covered	23 8
" 2 Five gallon size	27 0
" " " " Wicker covered	31 0
" 3 Six gallon size	34 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one).....	5 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

IMPORTANT NOTICE
EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favorable rates in EXCHANGE, we have great pleasure in inviting our Constituents to participate in the advantages derived therefrom.
We, therefore, beg to announce that from 1st August, we shall make a

REDUCTION OF 5 PER CENT.

In price of all goods, IN ADDITION to the discount of 10 per cent. which we at present allow to purchasers for cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
LADIES AND GENTS GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HATTERS, SADDLERS AND BOOT MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Write for List and Instructions. All Requisites kept in Stock, and any information regarding them or their manipulation freely given.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

WATERPROOFS!
WATERPROOFS!

WE are now offering FOR SALE our Stock of WATERPROOF Garments at 15 per cent. discount per cash off, the following prices :—

THERE ARE NO BETTER GOODS IN INDIA.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Inverness Capes. A special article, will last for years	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats; Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... ... pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in.	15	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	18	8

THORPE & Co.,
SHIRTMAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

CHOLERA, TYPHOID FEVER, SCARLATINA, &C.,
May be prevented by using
PHENYLE.
THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN,
CHEAP, HARMLESS, SAFE, CONVENIENT, RAPID, EFFECTIVE, INFALLIBLE,
Prevents and destroys infection and contagion in Cholera, Fevers, Scarlatina, and all other contagious and infectious diseases. Is perfectly non-poisonous and non-corrosive, and may be freely used without any dangerous results. Possesses all the good properties of Carbolic Acid without its disadvantages. Was pronounced by a Committee of Experts testing Disinfectants at Baltimore, U.S.A., under the auspice of the American Government to be the best Disinfectant.
Sold in bottles, 6 As., 12th As.; and in 1, 2, and 5 gallon drums at Rs. 4 per gallon.
SOLE AGENTS.
Manufacturing, Chemists. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} Bombay and Poona

KEMP & CO.'S
AROMATISED CASCARA SAGRADA.
("LIQUOR CASCARA, AROMATICUS KEMP")
THE ONLY CURE FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.
PERFECTLY FREE FORM BITTERNESS.
ELEGANT AND EFFECTIVE.
A TYPICAL SPECIMEN OF SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.
Price, per bottle Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! TRADE MARK. VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FOR SALE.

ONE PAIR of Hick Hargreaves, High pressure condensing ENGINES, 430 I. H. P. Corliss Valve, and which can now be seen working in the Sounderdass Mill, Byculla Flats.
For terms and other particulars apply to
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. c., MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.
A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.
A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.
And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY, & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Repor and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS, will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1890.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business,

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2 th July, 1890.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Director:' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed fro n the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 1-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, 5th August next, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents,

Bombay 28th July, 1890.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

73, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 30 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to ownership of six English Weeklies, and four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order :—

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„ Thursday	one threepence Newspaper.
„ Friday	one twopence Newspaper.
„ Saturday	one penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.

First Saturday	one sixpence Periodical.
Second Saturday	one shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday	one two-shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday	one half-crown Periodical.

Classified list of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Reviews for selection.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.

London Figaro — Funny Folks
Tit Bits

TWOPENCE NEWSPAPERS.

English Mechanic — Public Opinion
Dublin Weekly Freeman — Weekly London Times.

THREEPENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Athenæum — Punch.
Fair Play.

FOURPENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Scientific American. — Scientific American (Supplement).
Pall Mall Budget.

SIXPENCE NEWSPAPERS.

British Medical Journal. — New York Medical Journal
Home News. — St. James's Budget.
Overland Mail. — Vanity Fair.
Saturday Review. — Truth.
World.

SIXPENCE NEWSPAPERS, ILLUSTRATED.

Graphic. — Pictorial World.
Illustrated London News.

SIXPENCE PERIODICALS.

Textile World. — Family Herald.
Cassel's Family Magazine. — Leisure Hour.
Chambers' Journal. — Longman's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine. — Marine Engineer.
Provincial Medical Journal.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Harper's Monthly Magazine. — Young Ladies' Journal.
MacMillan's Magazine. — Birmingham Medical Journal.
Textile Manufacturer.

TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Edinburgh Medical Journal. — Dublin Medical Journal.
Glasgow Medical Journal. — Practitioner.

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Contemporary Review. — National Review.
Fortnightly Review. — Nineteenth Century.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SACRED CANTATA,

"THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA,"

BY

SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT,

will be Performed by the above Society on

TUESDAY the 29th JULY at 9-15 p.m.

AT

THE TOWN HALL.

Soloists :—

Mrs. WALKER, Miss CARPENTER, Mr. CHISHOLM, and Mr. HEBDITCH.

Organ :—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
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Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 2.

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In search of a really
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"1888" Mixture	per	1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	„	½	„	2	0
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Do. do.	„	½	„	1	12
Rifle Mixture	„	1	„	2	0
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	„	¼	„	0	14
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Warranted fresh and sound.

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FOR ALL PEOPLE.

SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Infuses Vitality to the Nerve
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Per Bottle. Rs. 2-4.

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HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

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MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." – Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." "Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Heye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour,'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887,
"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

30,000 NAMES AND ADDRESSES wanted for a new Distribution List for the Mafassilite Indian Advertiser, now in process of compilation. A copy will be sent *post free* to all who register their names for it within the current month. The Literary contents and Illustrations are equal to the best English Monthly Magazines.

Send Post Card with address to the Publisher, Mussoorie, N.-W. P., or to the Advertising Agents, Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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Complete and easy reference,

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, near the Government House Gate, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateдware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Dr. C. A. GRAVES, changing his residence.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. on account of the underwriters.

77 bags damaged sugar.

A deposit, of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist &c.

2 cases colored stripe satin.
1 „ dress materials.
2 „ colored sarries.
1 „ lady's cloth.
2 „ black calico.
35 bales twist.
18 „ grey T cloth.
48 „ grey shirtings.
2 cases black broadcloth.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
1 musical box of 10 airs.
2 cases De Jong's cocoa, in 2, 4, and 8 oz. tins.
20 drums head varnish.

A quantity of solid silverware, consisting of table, dessert, egg, tea, gravy, custard, and salt spoons, sugar tongs, mug, and set of tea and coffee service,

A consignment of 8 day clocks striking every half hour and palanquin clocks with music.

A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores consisting of couplings, tools, carbons, old copper discs, empty jars, screws, &c.

35 cases slate pencils.

On account and at the risk of Esmalljee Mahomedally alias Esmalljee Mahomedally Dossabhoy.

3 cases sundry padlocks ex s s Hajeen.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Moola Esoofbhoy—

161—6 cases Keiller's sweets assorted in 7 lbs tins.

On account of the concerned—

12½ doz Eno's fruit salt.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Sulaman.—

7380—3-5—3 cases hose.
H-44—1—1 case hose.

On account of the underwriters—

A A and Co., 9455 } —2 bales of paper (damaged.)
9449 }

By order of Messrs. Balcrustna Sazba and Co., and on account and at the risk of Bhawoo Ballalee and Co.—

B B 103-4 } 3 casks tinned steel basins.
E 106 }

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamjee.—

H and Co., 4896—1 case buttons.
„ 4692—1 case buttons.
P. and Co., 1347 1-2—2 cases buttons.

On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Jeewajee—

N J 7482 119—1 case splits, &c.
T 422—3 bundles axles.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Madhowji Pitamber—

M P 549 J } 2 cases grey dhoties ex s. s. Branksome Hall.
S & Co 552 }

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Moola Esoofbhoy—

A B J J EG—1-5—5 cases biscuits, ex. s. s. Britannia.

On account and at the risk of Esmaljee Mahomedally alias Esmaljee Mahomedally Dossabhoy.

2 cases snuff boxes, ex. s. s. Poseidon.
2 „ lead pencils ex. s. s. Clyde.
2 „ Japanned iron padlocks, ex. s. s. Clan Buchanan.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built mail-phaeton.
1 handsome buggy on C springs, by Kesterton, in good order.

And every other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A VALUABLE EMERALD AND DIAMOND BROOCH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Dolatchund and Co.—

One valuable emerald and diamond brooch, containing one emerald, weighing about 18 rutties, surrounded by small diamonds.

On view at the rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF 50 TONS WHITE BUNGLA WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Ernsthansen & Co., on the Argyle Road, near Prince's Dock, on account and at the risk of Manoomul Rupchund.

50 tons white bungla wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RUNGAREE MOHOLLA OR SYED ABDOOL RAHMAN STREET OURSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 5th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Hajee Sidick Allana, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July, 1889, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Rungaree Moholla or Syed Abdool Rahman Street, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, and now under ward B No. 32, and street Nos. 121 to 123, Abdool Rahman Street, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1149, new No. 7201, old Survey No. 1057, and new Survey No. 1981, admeasuring 146 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Halalcore passage, on the west by the aforesaid Rungaree Moholla, on the north by the house of Memon Hajee Gajee Ahmed, and on the south by the house of Hajrabai, widow, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Mr. Ardaseer F. Unwalla, Solicitor for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN ABDOOL RAYMAN STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Tyabally Mahomedally, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Aspindiarjee Jamsetjee Vania, Jamsajee Aspindiarjee Vania, Ruttonjee Aspindiarjee Vania and Ardashir Aspindiarjee Vania, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of May, 1889 and in the indenture of further charge dated the 26th day of June, 1889, the under mentioned valuable landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Fazendary ground, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Abdool Rayman Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 90 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward No 43, and street No—and bounded on the east by a gully for a sweeper to pass and repass, on the west by the said Abdool Rayman Street, on the north by the house of Sootar Judeah Jewan, and on the south by the house of Mahomedally Noorbhoy, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th July, 1890.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, overlooking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished villa every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is here by given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 11th, to MONDAY the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate 12 per cent., per annum free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 28th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 P.M. for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Harold R. King and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 585 OF 1889.

MANECKBAI of Bombay, Parsee, widow of the late DINSHAJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, residing at No. 32, Nepian Sea Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, residing at No. 12 Church Gate Street, KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJEE JAMASJEE ASHBURNER, residing at Date Grove, Mazgaon, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE DADYSETT, residing at Cawasjee Patell Street, but at present travelling in Europe, ASHPHANDIAR KHODADAD BRANDEE residing at Karel Wady, without the Fort, and PIROSHA BOMONJEE CAPTAIN and DARASHA BOMANJEE CAPTAIN, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian adlitem BURJORJEE PESTONJEE POCHAJEE all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the twentieth day of March one thousand eight and ninety. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of DINSHAJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the twenty seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court house, within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 21st day of July 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 492 OF 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFIROZE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and PESTONJEE DADABHOY MOOLAFIROZE, also of Bombay Parsee residing, at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the administrator of the Estate of DADABHOY PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DOSSIBAI, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE, deceased, and JIWANAI, alias JELLOOBAI, daughter and legal heir and representative of HORMASJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased, both of Bombay Parsees residing, there at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Pestonjee Dadabhoy Moolaferoze, and of Edaljee Nusserwanjee Moolaferoze, administrator of the property and credits of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze, the first Plaintiff who is died, and of the abovenamed Defendants Dossibai, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of Maneckji Pestonji-e Moolaferoze deceased, and Jiwanai alias Jelloobai daughter and legal heir and representative of Hormasjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, or any of them in all that piece of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Agiary Lane, in Dazarwady in the subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement tow hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 123, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane and Dady Sett' Fire Temple, on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by a public passage called Cavel Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Muncherjee Rustomjee Bharoocha and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the family of Pestonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoze deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneys for the Defendent Dossibai, widow and administration with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, No. 29, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 142 OF 1881.

RAHIMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, MAHOMEDAN inhabitant, residing at Don Tad 1st Street, House No. 13, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF bin HAJIANI and HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE ABDULA NURANI MAHOMEDAN inhabitants of Bombay, and Executors with the Plaintiff of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, both residing at Memon Mohola, without the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. The following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Rahimabai, Widow and Executrix of Hajee Haroon Mahomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani, Executors of Hajee Haroon Mahomed or any of them in the following properties, named :—

LOT No I.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the Chawl, lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur, in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 534, 539, New No. 12547, New Survey Nos. 1-1981 2-1981 and 3-1981 and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos, 439 and 442, street Nos. 72 and 75, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, west and south by the Batty Belds of Navalchund Heerachund, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

LOT No II.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the two Chawls lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eight-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7,488, 519, 520, 528, 529, 555 and 556, New Nos. 11574 12483, 12525, 12... and 12531 and New Survey Nos. 1-3-5-1996 and 2-1996, and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 554, 555 and 508, street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the norrh by the Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee, on or towards the south by the property of Essack Moosa, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, and with said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Kassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. H. Bicknell, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Kildon Road, No. 3, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 349, High Holborn London, Eng.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE BEG to intimate that we have THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. PAUL MASOTTI to SIGN our firm per procuration.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1890.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 14, Rampart Row, on and after the 29th July, 1890, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1890, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 7th August, 1890, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1890.

THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

HEAD OFFICE BOARD.

G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & Co.
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and Agency Company of Australasia.
Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., late British Resident of Perak.
William Paterson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson and Simons.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other approved securities.

All particulars obtainable from
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter dated 3rd September, 1888.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT :
Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart, C.I.E.

VICE PRESIDENT :
The most Honourable The Marquis of LORNE, K.T.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.
General Sir DONALD M. STEWART, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
General Sir ARNOLD B. KEMBALL, R.A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieut General Sir LEWIS PELLY, M.P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Colonel Sir FRANCIS De WINTON, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esqre, M.P.
ALEXANDER L. BRUCE, Esqre,
JAMES M. HALL Esqre.
ROBERT P. HARDING, Esqre.
JAMES F. HUTTON, Esqre.
GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esqre.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esqre.
W. P. ALEXANDER, Esqre.

THE recent agreement made between the British and German Governments has secured for the administration of this Company immense additional rich new Territories, and the Directors have decided to issue seventy thousand new shares of £20 each to enable the Company to develope and administer these new Territories on a plan exactly similar to that carried out by the East India Company. Of these seventy thousand shares ten to fifteen thousand are meantime reserved for applications from India and these applications will be received by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE and SANDEMAN ..... Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS ..... Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co. ..... Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO ..... Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS ..... Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co ..... Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co ..... Rheims.
AYALA & Co. ..... Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY ..... Rhe

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£22⅜
Char. Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	680	500	500	15	540
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	570
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	450
David Mill	1,400	600	500	15	465
Dhun Mills	1,060	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	540
Framjee Patit	1,350	1,000	1,000	15	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	380
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	300
Indian Manfg	600	1,000	1,000	50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	543
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
ewraz Baleo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	785x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	160
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,170
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,540
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	620
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	300
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	800
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		600

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	220 170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	2½	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	123
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co, Limited,	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	£2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,300
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	820
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyser & Co.Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
ndian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Princeot Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11¼
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
lbert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	190
ort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
rench	300	500	all	50	53
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M	1,000	350	all	25	167½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	40	375
Sabapaty (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes :—The vagaries of an honourable and gallant member of the House of Commons who bears an honoured name (which will be readily guessed in India) are attracting an increasing amount of pained attention. Last night there was for a few moments some apprehension that as the interruption took place in the House itself and in close contiguity with the chair, the Speaker would be obliged to take note of it. The illusion under which the gallant member labours is not lacking in comicality. He has taken a violent dislike to another member, whom he accuses of knocking nails into the wall adjoining his house. He follows the unfortunate gentleman about the lobby, and when he gets within hearing of him he, in a loud voice, asks another member, "Where is ——" and thereupon pours forth a tale of his neighbour's iniquity with hammer and nails. It is feared that some regrettable incident may at any moment occur.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Khanderam Press Company, 4 p.m.
Football at the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Balckow and Mobile entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer left the dock on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended, 19th July, 1890, shows a decrease for the week of Rs. 963 in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended, 19th July, 1890, shows a decrease for the week of Rs. 11,871, in receipts.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match for the Rovers' Football Club, on the Cooperage, at 5-30 this evening. Members are requested to be punctual.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Davecurrun Inderjee reports having dropped a roll of currency notes, consisting of Rs. 50, Rs. 20, and Rs. 10, collectively valued at Rs. 565, somewhere about Shaik Memon Street, on Friday afternoon last.

THE CLARK ROAD MURDER.—The execution of the three men, convicted of the murder at Clark Road, which was fixed for Saturday morning, at the Common Jail, has been postponed, pending a reply from H. E. the Governor to their petition for a reprieve.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—While a dog-cart belonging to Major L. Dickin was being driven on Friday, along Wodehouse Road, the shafts suddenly broke. The horse took fright and bolted, throwing the coachman on the road, and injuring him about the face and left side. The horse, with the dog-cart, was caught by the military police, near the Colaba Depot.

A SUIT BY THE NIZAM.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states that the Nizam's Government are about to file a suit in the Bombay High Court, to recover about half a crore of rupees from Sirdar Diler Jung (Abdul Huq), at present residing in Bombay; and that all the leading counsel in Bombay having been engaged on one side, while the other side has engaged the leading counsel of Calcutta and Madras!

BURGLARY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.—The house of Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, at Elphinstone Road, Parell, was broken into on the night of the 24th instant, and property, consisting of a tin-box and a gladstone bag, containing satin wearing apparel, a purse with a sovereign and Rs. 1-6 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 99-14, stolen. The police subsequently found the tin-box and the gladstone bag lying in a rice-field, about forty paces away from the back of the house, *minus* their contents.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of a woman, named Jankee, aged 65 years. Deceased, on the 11th instant, was accidentally knocked down, and run over by a brougham, while attempting to cross the Girgaum Road, near the Dhobie Talao station, whereby she sustained fractures to her left thigh and two ribs on her left side, from which injuries she died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN INFANT.—An adjourned inquest was to have been held on Saturday last, at Lower Colaba, by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, into the circumstances, attending the death of a female child, aged seven days, the daughter of Mrs. Ann McIntyre, a widow, residing at Lower Colaba, there being some doubt raised by Dr. N. M. Cama as to the cause of the death of the child, who had taken castor oil, dispensed by Messrs. Roonan and Co., and died shortly after. The inquest was further adjourned to Saturday next, the 2nd proximo.

VOLUNTEER PARADE AT NAGPUR.—A special parade of the Administrative Battalion Nagpur Volunteer Rifles was held on Friday last, at 6-30 a.m., when Volunteer W. H. Smith (Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs) was presented with a medal for his services in the Black Mountain Expedition. The battalion being formed up, the Commandant (Col. Scott, B. S. C.) called Mr. Smith, and presented him with the medal, saying, "It gives me great pleasure, Mr. Smith, to present you with this medal, for I find, that not only were you mentioned in despatches for your work being well done, but in addition you are mentioned as having done distinguished service. I am glad to see these services so fitly rewarded."

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Rev. John W. Briscoe, of St. Peter's, Mazagon, applied to Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for a warrant against a certain Mr. A. Mascarenhas on a charge of forgery. Mr. Briscoe stated that the accused called on him on the 25th of July, with a letter which he stated had been given to him by the Rev. J. M. MacDonald, of the Church Missionary Society. The informant suspecting that the letter which was an appeal for assistance was not genuine made enquiries, and ascertained that it was a forgery. The accused was charged with forgery with intent to cheat, and the application was granted by the Magistrate.

FIGHT BETWEEN MASTER AND SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Kushna Anwata was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Inspector Lee-Smith, with assaulting a Mahomedan, named Jaffer Premjee. The complainant who had employed the accused in shipping horns, on board the s.s. Etolia, in the Prince's Dock, had occasion to check his servant, as he did not make them secure in the sling, which resulted in a number of the horns being scattered about the quay, and considerably damaged. Kushna appears not to have received the rebuke in good part, but entered into a hot discussion with his employer, which terminated in a fight, in which the prisoner threw a heavy piece of timber at him. The prisoner again seized another piece of wood, and running after his employer dealt him a heavy and severe blow on the head, which caused a deep wound. Prisoner, in defence, informed the Court that the complainant had abused his wife, who was also assisting him in shipping the horns. His Worship convicted Kushna, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chislett charged Mokunda Girdhari, Bugwan Ramdin, Keyser Prosodi, and eight others with having been found gambling with cards, dice, and money on the 25th instant. In consequence of certain information which the police had received, a warrant was issued by the Commissioner of Police, and Inspector Chislett proceeded to a house, situated in Falkland Road. Immediately the police entered the building there was a general rush by the gamblers to escape. Three men were secured while they were running down the stairs from the third floor. Some of the other prisoners disappeared into various rooms, but they were eventually secured. The whole of the delinquents denied the charge, and stated that they were peaceable citizens living together in the same house. Poonja Goolakhan, accused No. 4, represented to his Worship that he was of a very weak constitution, and was suffering from consumption. His Worship discharged the three last accused as they had been arrested on the stairs, and he doubted whether they had been participators in the game. Accused Nos. 1 and 4 who were previously convicted were fined Rs. 30 each or three weeks' imprisonment. The remainder of the delinquents were fined Rs. 5 each.

A NEW DISPENSARY AT NASIK.—Mr. Narandas Thakersey Moolji, a Bhatia merchant and a mill-owner of Bombay, has devoted a large sum of money for the establishment of a medical dispensary at Nasik, and for its permanent maintenance without any aid from Government, municipality, or local fund. The ceremony of declaring it open was performed on Wednesday last, the 23rd inst., in the presence of the donor, his Bombay friends, and a large assemblage of the residents of the town. Some Hindu priests having performed the "Harikirtan,"—that is having invoked the blessings from Heaven on the good and beneficent act done by Mr. Narandas, in the ancient orthodox manner—the institution was named the "Vullibai Charitable Dispensary," in memory of the deceased wife of Mr. Narandas. This dispensary will supply a long-felt want in Nasik, where the majority of people are Hindus, to meet whose prejudices in respect of taking medicines from the hands of Europeans or other nationalities, Mr. Narandas has engaged a Hindu medical practitioner, and it is further arranged that all future incumbents shall always be Hindus. After the ceremony was over, one of the leading men of Nasik proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Narandas for his well-considered benefaction. *Pan-soopari* and rose-water having been distributed, the gathering dispersed.

GENERAL INDIAN NEWS.

THE HONGKONG BANK CASE.—His lordship, in sentencing the prisoner Solomon to imprisonment, did so in the following terms :—"Elias H. Solomon, you have been found guilty upon three charges of dishonestly and fraudulently using forged documents purporting to be valuable securities, knowing them to be forged and knowing or having reason to believe it was a forgery. You have also been convicted in respect of each of these documents, of being in possession of them for the purpose of using them with a guilty knowledge; and you have further been convicted of cheating in respect of two transactions connected with these documents. These are grave offences, and I am bound to pass a sentence upon you which will be a warning to others. You are sentenced upon the first charge to eight years' rigorous imprisonment, and I do not think it necessary to pass any separate sentences upon you on any of the other charges."

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* HINDUS (LOCAL.)

THIS match was commenced on Friday in fairly good weather, though the rain came down pretty smartly once or twice and made things a bit uncomfortable. The Gymkhana put forward a good strong team upon this occasion, which was captained by that enthusiastic cricketer, Major Von Donop. The ground was very damp and heavy in consequence of the rain which fell during the previous day, and the regular pitch could not be used. A mat wicket was therefore brought into requisition on a fresh spot of ground at right angles to the ordinary pitch, and closer into the buildings, a hit across the short boundary on the south being reckoned as three runs. Dr. Wilkins, Captain Alban, and Private Southouse undertook the duties of umpire. A large number of spectators turned out to witness the match, his Excellency Lord harris being present for a short while during the afternoon.

Play commenced at about 11-30 a. m. The Gymkhana team won the toss and went in first. Captain Cox and Dr. Croly started the inning, the bowler being Aban and Barucha, the latter bowling underhand. The batsmen played up well, and knocked up 31 runs before Cox's wicket was taken by a yorker from Aban. Wilson joined Dr. Croly, and the two settled down to their work in fine style, the latter playing a particularly good and steady game. The score was taken over the 50, then the 60, and finally the 80 was shown up on the board before Wilson was bowled by Raj Lingoo, who bowled left hand. Taylor replaced Wilson, but he had a comparatively short innings and rather disappointed expectations, his wicket being taken by a yorker. Major Von Donop next joined Dr. Croly, and the century was rapily brought on the board, amid some cheering, half of which had been put together by Dr. Croly. The latter, however, was shortly afterwards bowled by a rather slow ball, which took the bails clean off the wickets. Captain Thomas then went out to partner the Major, and they had not been very long together before the latter was dismissed by a silly ball, which dribbled slowly along the entire length of the pitch and struck the wicket. This caused great amusement. Stockdale entered next, and then a most brilliant stand was made against a good deal of changing among the bowlers. When the tiffin bell rang at 2 p. m. the score stood at 144 for five wickets down.

After lunch Captain Thomas and Stockdale resumed their innings and ran up the score in a merry style, the latter making a magnificent drive for six. Captain Thomas was caught at slip after he had put together a carefully made 29, Stockdale's score at that time being 95. Fitz-Clarence and Dr. Barnes and Clowes each partnered Stockdale in succession, and at 4-15 p.m. Stockdale, who appeared rather fatigued, was bowled by Barucha. He was loudly cheered on returning to the pavilion. The entire innings closed for 261.

Just as the innings closed, the rain come down in a heavy shower, and the play was suspended for about half an hour. A few minutes before 5 o'clock the Hindu team, which included several Parsees, entered upon their innings, and when the stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock, the score stood at 51 for the fall of three wickets.

The following are the scores so far as the game has gone. The match will be continued to-day :—

POONA GYMKHANA.
First Innings.

Capt E H Cox b Barucha	19
Dr Croly b Raj Lingoo	58
Mr F Wilson b d Raja	17
Mr E F Taylor b Raj Lingoo	3
Major Von Donop b Bharucha	16
Capt Thomas c M Virjie b Aban	29
Mr H E Stockdale b Barucha	101
Mr F Fitz Clarence c E Virjee b Aban	2
Dr Barnes b Barucha	0
Mr H Clowes b Aban	1
Mr Leslie not out	0
Byes	7
Leg-byes	3
Wide balls	5
Total	261

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 31; 2 for 81; 3 for 92; 4 for 117; 5 for 128; 6 for 252; 7 for 260; 8 for 260; 9 for 261; and 10 for 261.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bowler's Name	Balls	Total Runs	Total Maiden Overs	Total Wickets
*Aban	105	57	3	3
†P Bharucha	101	65	1	4
Raj Lingoo	110	55	3	0
†D Raja	60	37	4	1
E Virjee	40	32	0	0

*Delivered 3 wide balls
†Delivered one wide ball each

HINDU LOCAL TEAM.

E Virjee c Taylor b Clowes	6
B Pavri c Clowes b Leslie	8
Narsoo b Leslie	2
Rajanna Lingoo, not out	19
P Bharucha, not out	15
Wide balls	1
Total	15

IN DREAD OF THE REFORMATORY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, two Mahomedan boys, Gungadhur Laljee, aged 12 years, and Idarjee Jadhavjee, aged 14 years, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Constable Gray on a charge of committing the theft of two gold ornaments on the 17th instant, valued at Rs. 30. The youthful delinquents entered the house of Mudoojee Ruttonjee, the complainant, and the first prisoner having obtained possession of the keys from a younger brother of his deliberately went with his companion into the complainant's house, situated in Modikhana and stole the trinkets from a cupboard. They then proceeded to a goldsmiths shop, where they parted with the ornaments for the sum of Rs. 18. Gungadhur being pointed out to the police by his brother was arrested together with his accomplice. Not many days ago the first delinquent had been flogged for stealing a gold watch and as his companion was known to the police for thieving his Worship sent them both for two years to the Sassoon Reformatory. The prisoners burst into tears, cried bitterly on hearing their sentence.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment in a suit brought by Goverdhandass Goculdass Tejpal, against the Bank of Bengal, in which he prayed for a declaration that he was entitled, in place of the Bank, to the benefit of securities given by certain indentures, dated 5th September 1889, for the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 and interest; that the defendants may be ordered to realise and transfer the securities to the plaintiff; and that in the event of their realisation, the plaintiff may be declared entitled to five-elevenths of the proceeds thereof, or that his share may be ascertained and ordered to be paid to him. It appears that, in September 1889, Khimjee Jairam Sewjee, a Hindu merchant, was indebted to the defendants in the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 in respect of three bills of exchange which the latter had discounted for him. The bills were afterwards converted into hoondees, which, having become due and being unpaid, were endorsed by the plaintiff as security. The hoondies were not paid by the drawees or by Khimjee, and the plaintiff was obliged to pay the amount due on them. Khimjee had executed, in favour of the defendants, two mortgages of immoveable properties to secure repayment of all monies due by him to the Bank; and the plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to a proportionate share of the securities. The bank denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the benefit of the securities, since the security in the possession of the defendants, as the plaintiff well knew and was informed at the time, was insufficient for Khimjee's total liability to the bank. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs, with liberty to the plaintiff to apply, before the decree was finally drawn up, for an order that the securities be realised. In such case, the defendants were to be at liberty to contend that the direction be struck out of the decree.

GOLD IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

NINE years ago Dr. Ball, of the Indian Geological Survey, wrote in his *Geology of India* that the indications, afforded by the alluvial deposits, of sources of gold existing in the rocks over large areas in several of the Chota Nagpur districts were as striking in their way as those which led to the starting of the gold-mining industry in Southern India; and about the same time the Bengal Gold Mining Company was floated. The Company, however, does not appear to have done anything, and it was not until the partial opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway that the attention of mining engineers and projectors began to be turned seriously towards the exploitation of the Singbhum and Manbhum districts. Since then, however, the fever has grown and waxed strong, as only a gold fever can. In addition to the Company already mentioned, the Sonapet Syndicate has started operations at the place of that name near the station of Andah on the new railway, and three other companies—the Chota Nagpur Gold Mining Company, the Manbhum Gold Mining Company, and the Singbhum Gold Reefs Company—have been floated for the purpose of exploiting the minerals in the neighbourhood. The characteristic symptoms of the disease, we are told, are becoming apparent to the traveller who passes through the country. Every second man you meet is pre-occupied with the one thought, and no sooner catches sight of you than he pulls a bit of quartz from his pocket: while not only professional engineers and *bona fide* specialists, but men with no other qualification than the desire to make their pile, are eagerly ferretting for something sufficiently specious to allure the investing public and afford the material for a taking prospectus. Remembering the reckless speculation which took place in Southern India, it may be of use to utter a word of caution. About the existence of auriferous quartz in Chota Nagpur, and especially in the districts of Manbhum, Singbhum, Gungpur, Jashpur Udaipur, there can be no question, and, as we have seen, so high an authority as Dr. Ball has expressed the opinion that the prospects are just as favourable as they were at the outset in the fields of Southern India. If, however, there has been much money made in Southern India, there has probably been more lost; and if anyone expects the Chota Nagpur fields to turn out El Dorados, he will almost certainly be disappointed. Not that investment is a mistake, but that investors should be careful to know in what they are investing which, in the case of a gold mania, they very seldom are. What ought to be made sure of is, in the first place, that the promoters have secured the services of a competent professional man, and that they are not merely trusting to the evidence of stray bits of gold-veined quartz picked up at a venture; and, secondly, that the title to the land on which the quartz has been found has been secured beyond the possibility of dispute. For the rest we are glad to find that perfectly competent engineers have already pronounced favourably on several of the districts, and can only express the hope that the ventures, which are tolerably certain to bring wealth to some, will not bring disappointment to many. Whatever happens to individual investors, Chota Nagpur, at all events, once the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is completed, will enjoy a degree of prosperity it has never known before.—*Pioneer.*

SIR F. ROBERTS ON THE "DRILL OF ATTACK."

PRESIDING at Major Davis's lecture at Simla last week, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief introducing the lecturer said :—"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles,—I accept with pleasure the invitation of your commandant to preside on this occasion, not only because I am always anxious to give every encouragement to the Volunteer force, which has done so much to strengthen England's military position, both at home and abroad, but because I wished to show how much I appreciate the valuable assistance afforded by those officers who have so kindly come forward to give a series of lectures to the Simla Volunteer Rifles. In war the several branches of the service are necessary to each other, but as the infantry is the principal arm, so the infantry attack is the most important of all the tactical movements. To it the reconnaissance of cavalry and the preparatory or supplementary fire of artillery are necessarily subservient; and the nation that, other things, such as numbers, physique, morale and leadership, being equal, can best organise and direct its infantry attack, is almost certain of success in war. Doubtless you are aware that, in proportion to the accuracy, rapidity and deadly effect of the fire of modern rifles, the looseness of the attack formation has gradually increased, and with this increase the personal control of commanding officers and, to a certain extent, of the company leaders has necessarily diminished. This change ought to be in our favour, for since the introduction of fire-arms, and, until quite lately, British infantry was the only infantry that could be depended upon to fight in line. It is unfortunate that we are still somewhat in the dark as to the form infantry tactics in battle will eventually assume. The system of attack, which we have adopted, is based on the experience of foreign nations during recent campaigns, but whether it will prove in all respects suitable to an army can only be determined by actual warfare. In order that this system, or indeed any system of attack, may be given a fair trial, it is essential that the infantry soldier, whether belonging to the Volunteer or Regular forces, should possess courage both physical and moral, great power of endurance, and, above all, that self-reliance and independence of character which has so often enabled our non-commissioned officers and soldiers to take the initiative or continue the attack, even when no superior officer has been at hand. In addition to these qualities, every volunteer and soldier should endeavour to make himself acquainted with what he may have to do under the various exigencies of field service. In peace time these duties can best be learnt by study, by regular attendance at parades and field days, and also, when possible, at camps of exercise, and by listening carefully to lectures, such as the one you are about to hear. Let me advise you all to render yourselves, so far as lies in your power, thoroughly efficient Volunteers, so that you may be ready to take your part in any service to which you may be called.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE leave granted to Lieutenant F. C. S. Hutton, 1st Dragoon Guards, has been extended to 25th October next.

LIEUTENANT JOHNSTONE, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, remains at home on extended leave until the 12th September next.

LIEUTENANTS WOOD, 5th Lancers, and Woods, Lancashire Fusiliers, remain with the depot of their corps until next trooping season.

IT has been decided to allow the armourer-sergeant of a British regiment the sum of Rs. 18 per 100 rifles for browning the arms of Volunteer corps.

IT has been ruled that receipts for pensions of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Army or the Indian Army, are exempt from stamp duty.

THE following postings have been made :—To 2nd Battalion : Captain Thistlewayte, King's Royal Rifle Corps; and Lieutenant Beatty, Royal Irish Regiment. To 4th Battalion : Major Okeden, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant J. A. Bell-Smyth, 1st Dragoon Guards, three months out of India, on private affairs; and Lieutenant C. G. Beauchamp, 10th Bengal Infantry, to the Kumaon Hills, for six months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant W. H. Vicars, Scottish Rifles, to England, for 12 months, on medical certificate. Major A. W. Elliott, Lincolnshire Regiment, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs. Colonel H. A. Little, C.B., commadning at Mooltan, 60 days' privilege leave. Surgeon H. E. Drake-Brockman, 19th Punjab Infantry, to Dalhousie, to 11th August, on private affairs. Captain the Hon'ble F. M. St. Aubyn, Rifle Brigade, to England, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

THE following decision regarding the promotion to half-pay lieutenant-colonel, under the provisions of Article 11 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant, for pay and promotion, 1887, of Majors, Royal Artillery, promoted to that rank before 1st January 1887, is published for the information of officers concerned :—"I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to inform you that under a recent decision of the Secretary of State for War, it is no longer compulsory upon regimental majors promoted to that rank before 1st January 1887, who complete seven years' service in that rank, to elect or decline promotion to half-pay lieutenant-colonel on or before the date of the completion of such service. These officers may elect half-pay promotion at any time from the date they qualify by service up to that prior to which they would be compulsorily retired for age, and I am to request that you will be good enough to make the same known to all officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel serving under your command. Majors applying for half-pay promotion from any specific date, should do so in sufficient time to admit of the necessary steps being taken for gazette, before the date on which they wish to retire arrives."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Putiala, 1,956 tons Captain H B Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 539 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Marmugoa, with a general cargo, Mr. J H Todd as cabin and 23 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 166 chests of opium, and 71 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain James Robertson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr J Spence, Mrs Kelly and child, Mr W Brown, Miss Ford and one friend, Mr J K Carter, Mr Jones, Surgeon R H Hall, Mr C Nathoobhoy, Mr M Luchoobhoy and one friend, Mr A E Batson, and seventy deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C.McGregor	1926	Miller	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ H. Balckow.	639	McAdam	B	B and P S N Co.
„ Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B and P S N Co.
„ Lycia	2116	Fletcher	D	K Nixon & Co.
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	E	Haji Cassum.
„ Idar	2593	Hughes	K	K Bates & Co.
„ Trifels	1816	Schwarz	N	Glade & Co.
„ Atrato	2055	Gordon	P	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Stella	5428	Partridge	Q	C Edulji.
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	30 tons Crane	Hajee Cassum.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Bokhara	1696	Case	2	P and O S N Co.
„ Po	1531	Barboro	3	N G Italiano.
„ Imaun	3707	Poland	6	E Bates & Co
„ Poseidon	2510	Lemesich	7	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Busheer	539	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
„ Oriental	939	For

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

OPENING SERVICES.—SUNDAY, August 3rd. of Co'aba Wesleyan Methodist School Chapel and Lecture Hall, itevd. A. FENTIMAN, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., Colonel F. W. Major, 8 p.m. MONDAY August 4th Tea 6'30 p.m. Tickets Re. 1, children 8 annas. 8 p.m. Public Meeting, Chair to be taken by David Goatling, Esq., F. R. L. H.A. Addresses by S. Tomlinson, Esq., Ex. Engineer, Municipality; George W. Clutterbuck and others.

CAT'S-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance. Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones, &c. Bombay and Poona.

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EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Gollkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this office.

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OFFICE Dorset Street Whitefriars, London.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified, that at a MEETING to be held on the 8th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 5th August. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the University Office on or after SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M. D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 24th July, 1890.

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THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

THERE was again a decline of ¼d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday at 49¾d.; but Rupee Paper was unaltered in each denomination at £31⅜ and £32½, respectively. Consols remained at 96⅜ and the market rates of discount were unchanged. Indian Sterling Loan was still quoted at 107¼. In Paris, 92¾ was still the rate for French Rentes; but Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·27.

In the General Produce Markets, Seeds were without change; but Wheat was firm at an advance of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Spot Soft White in Liverpool, at 7s. 3d. ex-quay, other quotations, however, coming unaltered. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,950,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. Coffee was quiet in Mincing Lane; but Mid-Plantation is quoted 1s. dearer at 1 4s. per cwt.

The firmer feeling and increased actively which had prevailed in Liverpool since the beginning of the week were succeeded yesterday by diminished Sales, only 7,000 bales in all having been taken, of which 1,000 were Surats, while the market closed steady both generally and for East Indian Cotton. The price of spot Mid-Americans, however, was maintained at 6⅝d. per lb., and "Fine" and "Fully Good" Broach returned to Wednesday's quotations. In American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-64d. in all positions, excepting the most distant (Nov.-Dec.), in which the rate was unaltered at 5 13-16d. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady. The Liverpool market closed dull this afternoon; Surats steady; the total Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats; but spot and arrival prices were quote unchanged. The day's Imports were heavy at 24,000 bales.

The week's Sales in Liverpool were 9,000 bales more than during the week ending on the previous Friday; but it is noteworthy, as indicating the cause of the recent spurt in business in that market, that out of the total of 64,000 bales, no less than 18,000 were sold on speculation, the usual quantity taken on that line being 1,000 to 2,000 bales in a week. The amount forwarded to consumers, on the other hand, was 7,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 55,000 bales. The Imports were 9,000 bales less, at 24,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 33,000 bales; but it was still 107,000 bales greater than at this time last year, and 194,000 bales heavier than in 1888. The stock of Surats stood yesterday at 237,000 bales, having increased by 3,000 bales since the previous Friday. In the total visible Supply, a falling off of 80,000 is shown by yesterday's estimate, while of East Indian Cotton there were 23,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below, however, still showing a considerable increase compared with those for both the preceding years, owing to the larger quantity of East Indian Cotton in sight. An advance of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid-Americans was established in Liverpool during the week under review, and Arrivals in the nearer positions were 5-64d. higher yesterday than they were a week ago; but for more distant deliveries they were 1-64d. to 1-16d. lower. As the price of Mid-Americans stood in Liverpool yesterday, it was ¼d. per lb. higher than last year's quotation at the same time, and 1 1-16d. above the rate ruling in 1889, the difference between it and the price of "Good Dhollera" being no less than 2d. per lb.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands declined 1-16 cent. in New York yesterday, say to 12¼ cents; but Futures were unaltered at 11·94 cents for September, and 11·96 cents for August. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavier than for the corresponding week last year, though only a sixth of the arrivals in 1888 for the same time; and the total increase this season stood yesterday at about a quarter of a million bales both as against 1889-90 and 1888-89. The quantity in sight was the same as last week at 7,140,000 bales. The only change reported by to-day's message from New York is an advance of 4 points in September futures at 10·98 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	5,000	2,000	30,000
" exports to U. K.	17,000	9,000	13,000
" " Continent	1,000	1,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '89.	5,746,000	5,502,000	5,493,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,780,000	2,747,000	2,769,000
" " to Continent do.	2,024,000	1,901,000	1,795,000
" Stock in the Ports	87,000	134,000	190,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,380,000	1,184,450	1,229,270
" Surats	530,000	335,980	267,260

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	769,000	662,700	574,600
" London	15,000	21,000	16,000
American afloat	29,000	13,000	27,000
East Indian "	45,000	41,000	38,000
	849,000	737,700	655,600
Price of Mid.-Americans	6⅞d.	6¾d.	5 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4½d.	4 11-16d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	2d.	1⅞ d.	1⅛d.

A considerable local demand has been felt for the staple to-day, and nearly 5,000 bales have changed hands on about the basis of previous rates, in a steady market. The principal purchases have been of Bengals, of which some 1500 bales have been taken at Rs. 159-77; and Compta, 800 bales of which found buyers of Rs. 171; the balance being made up mainly of Barsee, at Rs. 188-205; Indore, at Rs. 170; Julgaum, at Rs. 174-5; Sheagaum, at Rs. 177-80; and Wudwan, at Rs. 176½-8; with smaller parcels of Dharwar, at Rs. 175½-6¾; Uojein, at Rs. 165; Akola, at Rs. 178; and Hingunghat, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone and unchanged in value for all descriptions; but business has continued to be upon a moderate scale.

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent only, in a very quiet market. Dealers have put up the price of Linseed, 2 annas per cwt., however, and we now quote Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-7 for that seed, other kinds being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	110	bales.
Wheat	13,692	cwt.
Linseed	1,911	"
Ground Nuts	1,932	"
Cotton Seed	900	"

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing to speak of doing in this market, the tone of which continues dull, while rates are nominally quoted as before in the absence of fresh transactions to test them.

EXCHANGE has been fairly steady to-day at our quotations, but with little business doing on any line. Three months' sight Credits could have been placed at one time at 1s. 7⅞d. for August delivery, but the rate was only available at closing for ready Bills. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 7⅞d.	"
Francs do.	2·04½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been without movement to-day, and quiet but steady in tone, with hardly anything doing. We quote the cash price of Fours at 102⅜, this being also the rate for the coming settlement, and the August account at 102 7-16. For 4½ per cents. 104¼ is nominally quoted.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been in more favour again to-day, and we report an advance of Rs. 20 in Imperial; of Rs. 10 each in Empress, Jewraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, Luckmidas, and Western India; and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Coorla, David, Hindustan, and Indian Manufacturing, at our quotations.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 21st July last :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from the 1st April to the 19th July, 1890	6,131,700
Balance to be remitted from the 20th July 1890 to 31st March 1891	8,857,300

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ILBERT—July 9, at Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of Courtenay Ilbert, C S I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MEDLEY—GIBBS—July 3, at the parish church, Clyst St George, Dudley Julius Medley, Tutor of Keble College, Oxford, son of late Lieut-Gen J G Medley, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers to Isabel Alice, daughter of Rev J L Gibbs, Rector of Clyst St George, Devon.

TROWER—WATSON—July 8, at St James' Church, Holland-park, W. Mark R Trower, late Indian Government Telegraph Department, son of Capt F C Trower, late of the 9th Lancers, to Emily A, child of late Rev J Watson of Lutterworth.

DEATHS.

BARNETT—July 8, at Wimpole-street, London, W, James Herbert Marsh Barnett, Col, Madras Staff Corps and commanding 4th Madras Pioneers, aged 51.

BOILEAU—March 29, 1886, from fever contracted while on service in Burmah, Claude F, aged 21, K O Yorkshire Lt Infantry; and on the 29th June 1890, drowned, while on service in Lushai, Percy A, aged 24, 2nd Batt 2nd P W O Goorkhas, the precious sons of Col F W Boileau, B S C.

CLIFTON—July 1, at Highfield, Lane-end near High Wycombe, Bucks, Sophia Harriott Clifton, widow of William Carmalt Clifton, J. P., late of P. and O S N Coy., aged 59.

FAUX—July 2, at Shepherd's-bush, London, Mrs Eliza Faux, for 40 years nurse and friend in the family of the late Lieut-Gen G Mackenzie Steuart, H E I C, aged 85.

FULTON—July 7, at Dulwich, Magdalen Bowring, wife of Col G G H Fulton, late of H M's Bombay Staff Corps, aged 47.

KING—July 7, on board the P and O steamer Oriental, Harold R King, son of the late Henry Samuel King, J P, of Manor House, Chigwell, Essex, aged 37.

KIRBY—June 28, at St Servan, Brittany, Lieut-Gen W H Kirby, late 94th Regt, and formerly Adjt-Gen of Bombay, aged 71.

SA SMAREZ—July 4, at Sausmarez Manor, Guernsey, Gen G de Sausmarez, H M Indian Army.

THOMSON—July 3, at Plymouth, Andrew Thomson, of the Bengal Civil Service, son of Sheriff Connie Thomson.

WATSON—July 2, at Ryde, Thomas Colclough Watson, C E, M I C E, of Cliff House, Dover Court, aged 67.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1890.

MR. ACWORTH is to be congratulated upon the promptitude and thoroughly practical and business-like way in which the meeting which he had convened to discuss the question of making provision for homeless lepers came to a decision. No public movement in recent years have ever been commenced with such alacrity, and it now rests with the public to say whether in three weeks the problem which has awakened such painful anxiety during the past few weeks shall be provided with a practical solution. The idea is to erect a temporary structure in the neighbourhood of Sion Causeway, in which the vagrant lepers who infest our streets may be housed pending the construction of the Dinshaw Petit Leper Asylum at Trombay. When that institution has been completed the material employed in the temporary asylum will be available, either as a wing of the Trombay Asylum, or in some other form, so that despite its temporary character a permanent utility would attach to it. It is of this essence of the scheme that it should be carried out at once, and the business-like promptitude with which the meeting came to a decision on Saturday, waiving the suggestion to have a meeting of the citizens at the Town Hall and appointing working sub-committees without delay, is an example to the citizens of the spirit in which they should co-operate in the enterprise. The old world saying that "he gives twice who gives at once" was never more applicable than it is to this case of urgent need, and we hope that the public will see the necessity of a prompt response to the appeal that has been made to them. Two deaths of out-cast lepers in the streets of Bombay within a month have in a dramatic way enforced the need for some such provision as is now contemplated. Incidents such as these should touch the conscience of any community and open up the sources of its generosity. Besides, there are considerations of self-preservation which the Bishop of Bombay, in the admirable address with which he opened the meeting, brought home in a very concrete form. The difficulties and doubts which now and again crop up in discussions of this question were wisely ignored. "*Solvitur ambulando*" is a formula which is more applicable to problems of public beneficence than any other, and the best way to solve the problem and many others of the kind is after all to translate generous impulses into practice. Even if it were not the case that the reasons for believing in the contagious theory of leprosy are accumulating, it would still, as Dr. Vandyke Carter says, be a good working hypothesis, and we gather from a communication from Government which was announced at this meeting that Government have at length come round to that view. A recent magisterial decision had, it is true, thrown doubt upon the question whether the authorities have power to detain vagrant lepers—a decision, by the way, which might with advantage have been subject to review—so gravely did it seem to reduce the means of dealing with the evil in its most serious form. Practically there need be no difficulty in regard to the detention of people who are once committed to the institution which it is proposed to build. The Government Notification of January last declaring leprosy to be "an infectious disease dangerous to life," and thereby bringing lepers within the protection clauses of the Municipal Act, should prove sufficient for the purpose, and it was mainly the recent magisterial decision which raised doubts in the public mind as to the power of detention. Experience so far has, it is true, been discouraging in this respect. At the Rutnagherry Leper Asylum the experience has hitherto been that lepers are glad to avail themselves of shelter during the rains, and are as glad to quit it at the beginning of the fair season. The Committee did their best to check this by passing a rule that those who absconded should be refused readmission; but it was found that the fugitives often returned in a pitiable state, and from reasons of humanity the rule has been allowed to fall into abeyance. The Rutnagherry Asylum is one of the institutions named in the Government Notification as a place for the reception of lepers, so that it may be supposed that the powers of detention which are deemed to be conferred by that order will be exercised henceforward. There is one excellently managed leper asylum—that at Dehra Dun—in which the practical resource of the authorities has been sufficient to get over this difficulty without the help of any special legal powers. Every leper on being admitted undertakes that he will stay in the asylum until he is cured, and the undertaking, we are told, has been adhered to in every case—probably by the exercise of a compulsion which if critically looked into might seem extra-legal. The Bombay Municipality will be aided in the exercise of similar powers by the knowledge that full indemnity will if necessary be given them by Government. The objection that those who go into the asylum during the rains will come out again for the fair weather will therefore be no longer applicable. It is this objection which has until now hindered local action, the public being naturally reluctant to put their money down for what they feared would be something less than a half measure. The question of the maintenance of the institution will of course need to be dealt with at as early a date as possible. The assumption is that Government and the Municipality will share that responsibility. In what proportions they shall share it is a question for amicable arrangement, but we may infer from the way in which Government have come forward to guarantee the city against any legal difficulties which may arise that they entirely approve of the project, and that they will not be backward in contributing to the support of an institution which will be for the relief of a good many sufferers who have come into Bombay from other parts of the Presidency. The fact that a leper asylum will give shelter to many who do not properly belong to the city will doubtless be borne in mind by Government in such arrangements as may be made for its up-keep.

A LECTURE recently delivered by Major F. Barker, R.A., before the Royal United Service Institution on "Modern Gunpowder as a Propellant," brings forward once more the question of military explosives and the great difficulty of arriving at anything like finality in regard to them. It is reported that "Cordite," the explosive finally decided on for the ammunition of the new rifle, has been abandoned at the last moment because of its inability to stand climatic changes, and "Walthamite," as the newest development is called, is to be used in its stead; whether that will prove any more successful remains to be seen. The new powder may be considered as a compromise between high explosives like gun-cotton, that explode so instantaneously as to burst any gun they are loaded into, without having any propellant effect upon the shot at all, and the new brown powders which burn so slowly that the initial pressure is only slightly higher than that which the continued burning of the powder gives to the projectile throughout the length of the bore. This has the immense advantage of devoting nearly all the explosive power to the propulsion of the projectile, and not the straining of the gun. At first the projectile is in a state of rest in the bore, and a certain time is required to overcome the *vis inertia* and force the gas-check into the rifling. Any force developed in the fraction of time required for this purpose which is greater than the force thus required is wasted in straining the gun. Any power developed after the *vis inertia* is overcome is a distinct gain to the velocity of the projectile.

Slow burning powders were therefore introduced to increase the muzzle velocity, while decreasing the internal pressure, and it is found that whereas a 60 lbs. charge of rifled large grain powder (the old black cannon powder of comparatively small grain and high explosiveness) will produce a pressure of 53 tons on the square inch, and a muzzle velocity of only 1,313 feet per second, 360 lbs. of slow burning cocoa prism powder produces a muzzle velocity of 2,040 feet per second, with a pressure of only 16 tons on the square inch. This enables guns to be made with less thickness of metal at the breech, though the increased length necessary to develope the slow powders more than brings up the weight to that of the muzzle-loading gun. No mention was made of the "water," which was always an ingredient in the powder to the extent of from 1 to 2½ per cent., though this has always been added most carefully during the operation of "incorporating" or mixing the ingredients under the heavy iron runners of the mills, and the moisture was always taken with the greatest regularity, water being strongly objected to by the old powder-makers. Water is no longer looked upon as an unavoidable evil, and the steam or gases produced from it hold a recognized place in the new propellant; thus 1 lb. of water will produce 47,030 cubic inches of steam at a temperature of 212° Fahrenheit. Therefore a charge of 100 lbs. of gunpowder, with the average of 1·5 per cent. of water, will have 70,545 cubic inches of steam produced in addition to the gases evolved by the other ingredients, and omitting any allowance for the tremendously high temperature of the ignited charge. Not only is water in powder beneficial on account of the propellant power of the steam produced, but on account of the enormous reduction of pressure it guarantees. Thus a powder that has only 7 per cent. of moisture will exert a pressure of 22 tons on the square inch, whereas the same powder, with the percentage of moisture raised to 1½ per cent., will only show an internal pressure of 17¾ tons on the square inch. This is due, it is believed, to the cushion of elastic steam which is suddenly produced, and which acts as a buffer between the exploding powder and the bore of the gun. It unfortunately, however, also acts as a buffer to protect the base of the slide, the result being a loss of velocity to the extent of 50 feet per second, a loss that is more than counterbalanced by the gain in pressure. The improvements in powder-making of recent years have taken the direction of increasing the size of the grain, thereby reducing the shock of the discharge; increasing the density, lowering the initial pressures still further, moulding pellets, and so gaining regularity in ballistics; changing the texture and improving the moulding, thereby gaining regularity of density, pressure, and velocity; and finally alteration in the ingredients, as in brown powder, and scientific blending, which gives great regularity to large batches of powder. It has occasionally been asked why should the newer forms of moulded powder be perforated. The answer is simple. With all solid grains of large size, such as pebble or prism or R. L. G. 4, the volume of gas evolved diminishes while the powder is burning, because of the diminishing surface exposed to the action of the flame. With a perforated prism the flame strikes both outside and inside as the outer diameter diminishes by burning away, so the inside diameter increases, the surfaces exposed to the flame remaining constant. After the prism has burnt half through it breaks up across the lines of least resistance, offering a dozen new surfaces to the flame and suddenly increasing the volume of gas at the moment the shot is travelling up the bore. As the object of a propellant as opposed to an explosive is to start the shot with the minimum power, and then accumulate as much power as possible behind it so that it may leave the muzzle with a high velocity and yet not strain the gun, it is obvious that the new form of powder is an improvement.

But gunpowder does not satisfy the artillerist of to-day, and several forms of higher explosives have been tried, one of which will probably be eventually adopted. The new "smokeless powders," as they are called, are modifications of either gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine or picric acid. These powders have all of them three methods of burning, *viz.*, by deflagration, explosion, and detonation, and to avoid the injurious smashing effects of the latter gum, camphor, and other substances are mixed with the explosive agents, which require very nice adjustments to keep within bounds. To prove this, Major Barker gives an instance in which one of these explosives was being tried in a small arm cartridge. "Satisfactory results had been obtained while using one of the retarding agents, and a small charge of 30 grains gave a velocity of 2,000 feet per second with moderate pressure. Three grains were added to the charge, and the thirty-three grains fired. This small quantity detonated, and shattered the powerful and heavy steel breech block of the experimental proof rifle, giving a pressure of probably over 50 tons on the square inch." This want of regularity is the great difficulty in the way of introducing high explosives into practical artillery, and still more with small arm cartridges. When we consider the millions of cartridges that are used annually, even in time of peace, and reflect that if one in each million exploded fatally the explosive would be condemned at once by popular outcry and possibly, the officer responsible for its introduction be severely punished, we know how difficult it is to come to a final decision. In the matter of range we have made great advances lately, for a shell fired in 1888 ranged 21,800 yards, or over 12 miles, and the highest point in its trajectory was 21,263 feet, or 5,000 feet above the top of Mont Blanc. It is said that perfroated prism powder was first invented by General Rodman, the American artillerist to whom the United States are indebted for many of their largest guns, and who, with General Parrott, brought American gun-casting up to the high position it enjoyed for so long. It is a notorious fact that no cast-iron guns were ever so successful as those made in America, if we except the English cast-iron guns "converted" by General Palliser, who lined them with wrought iron and made such a success of them that he almost converted Woolwich to a belief in a soft inner tube and hard outer shell. "Melinite," the great French explosive, is simply a mixture of picric acid with gum and collodion jelly, or some such substance melted and poured into the shell. If the collodion jelly is diluted with 5 per cent. of a mixture of alcohol and ether, it will explode with a priming of three grains of fulminate. This is the great explosive of which so much has been written, and so great a mystery has been made.

THE announcement, so positively made by the London evening papers on the 10th July that Lord Randolph Churchill would re-enter the Cabinet and resume his position as leader of the House of Commons, was, writes a correspondent to us by the mail which arrived yesterday, not altogether so wild or improbable as at first sight it seemed to be. The dissatisfaction of the rank and file of the Ministerialists at the untoward aspect of affairs has led to suggestions that room should be found for the one man in the party who is possessed of fertility of resource, combined with personal popularity. Mr. Smith has been the official and ostensible leader of the House of Commons, but the Government looked to Mr. Goschen as the fighting leader who would supplement Mr. Smith and keep the Opposition in awe. This dual control has proved of late very inconvenient and embarrassing. Mr. Smith is very anxious to be relieved of his share of the divided responsibility; his health has suffered and he is quite ready to go up to the House of Lords as soon as his successor can be found. It is an open secret that he was a party to the intervention of Lord Randolph in the Barrow election, so that his lordship might recover in some degree his ground in the party by doing battle with the recalcitrant Mr. Caine, and thus pave the way to a condonation of past offences. So far as Mr. Smith is concerned Lord Randolph might have the leadership of the House to-morrow. But there are two obstacles in the way which are insurmountable; the natural ambition of Mr. Balfour to receive the reward of his exertions in Ireland on behalf of the Unionist party, and Mr. Goschen's claim to succeed to the honours, as he has so long borne the burden, of the real leadership of the House. To pass him over now in favour of Lord Randolph would be to inflict on him a stigma of unfitness for the position to which he has aspired. He would certainly resent such a slight. He would probably resign; it is certain that he would not give countenance or support to a rival whom he dislikes. On the other hand, Mr. Goschen is somewhat unfairly held responsible by the Conservatives for the disastrous condition of Parliamentary business which discredits and endangers the Government. Lord Hartington has no desire to place himself in the predicament in which Mr. Goschen finds himself, and he once again declines to accede to the flattering proposals that he should become Prime Minister. There is no present likelihood of the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Yet without reconstruction how can Mr. Smith ascend to the House of Lords to find the much-needed repose?

A meeting was held at Petit Hall, the residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken for the housing of lepers pending the erection of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Home at Trombay. The Lord Bishop of Bombay who presided, after referring to the object for which the meeting was called, said it was necessary to take prompt and immediate steps. It had been urged that in view of the home being built in Trombay that was not necessary, but the fact the evil had been allowed to go on so long furnished the strongest reason that very prompt measures should be taken. Again the building for the erection of which they proposed raising subscriptions was one which could be taken down and re-erected at Trombay as a wing to the Sir Dinshaw Home. The Municipal Commissioner explained that there were some doubts whether leprosy had been defined under the Act as a disease dangerous to public health, but he had discovered that so recently as the 8th of January last a Notification had been issued in the *Government Gazette* upon it, defining it as such, and it was in his power to detain lepers in a sanitarium raised by public subscription. A letter had also been received by Government that if they had any doubt about their powers they could state their case to Government with a view to further legislation. The structure they proposed building would be one they could erect in three weeks and be taken down and re-erected when Sir Dinshaw's Home was finished. On the motion of the Municipal Commissioner a

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

REVOLUTION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES, JULY 26.

A revolution has broken out here. Most of the troops remain faithful to the Government. Fighting in the streets is general.

LONDON, JULY, 27.

According to advices received here, the revolution originated in the Tenth Regiment.

The police endeavoured to suppress the disturbances and subdue the soldiery.

Several severe conflicts occurred in the streets, in which many were killed and wounded.

The President, Dr. Celman, fled to Rosario.

The Revolutionists proclaimed a new Government, nominating Senor Arem, President, and Senor Romero, Minister of Finance.

The revolutionary movement is spreading hourly.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR ON H. M. S. BOADICEA.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 26.

The Sultan of Zanzibar paid a visit to Admira Fremantle on board his flagship H. M. S. Boadicea to-day, remaining on board for two hours.

The Sultan expressed himself highly delighted with his reception.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SCOTS GUARDS OFFICERS.

The officers of the Scots Guards are indignant at the allegations contained in the letter of the private who committed suicide.

They repudiate any harsh treatment of the men, and are anxious that the fullest enquiry should be made.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers.

THE RIOTS IN CHILI.

VALPARAISO, JULY 26.

Two thousand persons implicated in the riots within the last few days have been imprisoned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, JULY 26.

In the House of Commons last night, the Bill for the cession of Heligoland was read the second time, after the motion brought forward by Mr. Phillips had been rejected by 209 against 61 votes. Only the Irish members and a few Radicals voted with the minority. Most of the Gladstonian Liberal members abstained from voting at all.

THE CONGO CONVENTION.

BRUSSELS, JULY 25.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Congo Convention.

LADY HARRIS'S GARDEN PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

Lady Harris gave a Garden Party at Guneshkhind on Friday. It was largely attended by the *elite* of Poona society; about four hundred attended. The weather being fine lawn-tennis and golf were played, Lord and Lady Harris taking part. The characteristic feature of the gathering was the free and easy costume in which European guests appeared, gentlemen wearing flannel suits and ladies pretty out-door dresses. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Moore, Mr Lee-Warner, Mr. Vidal, Mr. FitzMaurice, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Kirkham were among the guests, besides a large number of native ladies and gentlemen. Another party comes off to-morrow.

CRICKET AT POONA.

The cricket match between the Gymkhana and the local native team was concluded yesterday, the former won by an innings and 117 runs.

THE GYMKHANA RACES.

One of the most successful Gymkhana races of the season came off yesterday on the Wanowree Course, which included four events, quite up to the sky meeting average. There was a large number of spectators, including Lord and Lady Harris, and a large party from Guneshkhind, and Sir George Greaves and suite. Thanks are due to Mr. Hickie for the perfect arrangements. The following are the results:

FIRST RACE.—"The Subaltern Cup."
Mr. Edwards' Pat, 11st. 5lb., Owner 1
Mr. Cox's Bayard, 10st 6lb, Mr. Campbell.. 2
Mr. Carr's Triumph, 11st. 2lb., Owner 3

SECOND RACE.—"Lime Cutting."
Royal Fusiliers' team 1
Government House team 2
3rd Cavalry team 3

THIRD RACE.—"Royal Fusilier Cup."
Captain Holland's Fritz, 12st. 6lb., Owner... 1
Mr. Davey's Maggie, 10st. 5lb., Mr. Kenna. 2
Mr. Maidment's Minstrel, 10st. 11lb., Mr. Gordon 3

FOURTH RACE.—"Wanowree Chase."
Captain Foster's Redwing, Captain Anderson 1
Mr. Gordon's Crab, aged, Owner.....

FIFTH RACE.—"Tandem Race."
Mr. Kenna's Vic and Creole..... 1

SIXTH RACE.—"Three-Legged Race."

This proved a dead-heat between four privates of the Worcester and the Royal Fusiliers.

THE JAIN DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

There is every prospect of the Jain dispute being settled amicably, as the unanimous voice of the *punchayet* held at Moorshidabad and Jodhpore, their great strongholds, have declared that the two young travelled natives should be received back into society.

THE AMBAN MYSTERY.

Another version of the Amban's alleged murder comes from Darjeeling. It is said that the Amban refusing to pay tribute to the Lama, the latter issued a distress warrant on his Excellency's goods and chattels. For allowing the execution of the warrant, the Amban decapitated some of his followers, whereupon their comrades fell upon and slew him.

THE CALCUTTA CHILD MURDER.

In passing sentence upon Hurry Mohun Mythee, Mr. Justice Wilson, said:—You have been convicted by the jury, and rightly too, of the offence of having caused grievous hurt to your wife, by an act rashly done, and endangered human life. The offence of which you have been convicted is a very serious one. I do not inflict upon you anything approaching the highest punishment that might be inflicted for the act, and sentence you to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA VICTIMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

Doctor Rennie and Lieut. Glynn of the Rifle Brigade are the two officers who died at Ranikhet of cholera.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The proposal to close the enquiry into the Uncovenanted Service grievances at home emanated from Mr. King and the Committee in England, who consider the evidence already given sufficient.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.

Cholera has appeared in Allahabad.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the homeward Indian mails of the 18th instant, arrived here at 5 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MASSOWAH, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 27.

N. L. mail steamer Preussen, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅛d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	92¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅛
4½ per cent. "	82½
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	49⅛d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	64,000	bales.
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	24,000	"
" " " Surats	10,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	769,000	"
" " " Surats	237,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	15,000	"

THE CASHMERE QUESTION.

OUR London correspondent writes:—The papers relating to Cashmere which formed the basis of the discussion raised by Mr. Bradlaugh yesterday week were published on Monday. The blue-book consists of nearly eighty folio pages, and commences with a long extract from the despatch of the Supreme Government to the then Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, dated April 7, 1884. In this despatch attention is drawn to the fact that the death of Maharajah Ranbir Singh was apparently at hand, that the administration of the State was so thoroughly disorganised as to threaten a complete break-down, and that the heir-apparent to the Chiefship was said to be unfitted in character and habits to govern. In the judgment of the Government of India the time had come for determining the course which should be adopted on the *gadi* becoming vacant, and they therefore proceeded to lay their views before Lord Kimberley. *Inter alia* they expressed their opinion that the heir, Mian Pertab Singh, should be proclaimed at once when his father died. "We do not consider," they say, "that we can take cognizance of the vices attributed to Pertab Singh unless they have reduced him to a condition of actual incapacity, which does not appear to be the case; nor do we think that in this matter we should be justified in attaching any weight even to the wishes of his Highness Ranbir Singh. For the general interests of peace and good order among the Native States, no encouragement should be given to the idea that an eldest son can be set aside at the will of his father; and we hold that in practice nothing but the clearest evidence of actual incapacity to rule should be allowed to stand in the way of a regular succession by order of primogeniture." Earlier they had referred to a report that the Maharaja entertained some idea of setting his son aside by a testamentary disposition. They asked for permission to appoint a resident Political officer in Cashmere after a change of rulers, and explained the steps proposed to be taken for effecting necessary reforms in the government of the State. Lord Kimberley's reply, giving the required sanction, was written on the 23rd of May. The next document is an extract from a despatch (October 19, 1885,) from the Simla authorities to Lord Randolph Churchill reporting the death of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, and the succession of Pertab Singh. Together with this despatch was sent for his lordship's information copies of (1) a letter from the Foreign Secretary to the officer on special duty in Cashmere (August 1, 1884), detailing the instructions drawn up after communications with the India Office; (2) report from the Resident in Cashmere to the Government of India (September 16, 1885); (3) letter from Mian Pertab Sing to the Viceroy (September 18, 1885); and (4) report from the Resident to the Foreign Department (September 27, 1885). It appears that the change in the Political Officers appointment evoked a remonstrance from the new Maharajah. "We were prepared," wrote the Government of India, "for some opposition in this matter on the part of the Durbar, and as the question has been fully considered and finally settled we have declined to enter into any further discussion on the subject." Lord Randolph Churchill, writing on the 27th of November, 1885, expressed his full approval of the proceedings of the Government of India. "Having regard to the condition of the country, to the character of the new rule, and to the aspect of affairs beyond the frontier, in reference to which Kashmir occupies so important a position, I entertain no doubt" said his lordship "as to the necessity for the measures now reported, which will, I trust, conduce to the material well-being of the people of the State, and tend to the better security of Imperial interests." Possibly if Sir Richard Temple had read this despatch before the debate of the 3rd inst., he would not have been so hard upon poor Professor SwiftMacNeill for his rather confused notions about the necessity of Cashmere as a "good frontier of India." After Lord Randolph Churchill's communication there is an interregnum of nearly three years. The next paper is an extract from a Simla despatch of August 18, 1888, reporting Mr. Plowden's wish to effect some reduction of the Maharaja's authority, and the decision of the Government of India to give his Highness another chance. Accompanying this extract are a number of documents, including Lord Dufferin's *Kharita* of July 25, 1888. Lord Cross on the 12th of October wrote, expressing his doubts as to the probable result of the experiment of a Council presided over by the Maharaja, but sanctioning the proposal to give him "another occasion of proving whether his Highness possesses either the capacity or the will to introduce and carry into effect those administrative measures which are essential to the prosperity and security of the Cashmere State." Then follows an extract from a despatch of the Government of India, dated Fort William, April 3, 1889, Viscount Cross's reply and a further despatch from the Simla authorities written on the 26th of July last. The remainder of the blue-book is taken up with Mr. A. Wingate's exhaustive report on settlement operations in Cashmere and Jummoo, which Sir John Gorst, with considerable dexterity, utilized in his effective answer to Mr. Bradlaugh's indictment. I hear that in the interests of the Maharajah the official papers have been severely criticised in the form of a letter to Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, who extended such valuable support to Sir John Gorst in meeting the attack made upon him by the junior member for Northampton.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	51	80	53	64	58	9	42	51
July 27, Sunday	0	07	0	26	0	22	...	
Total	51	87	54	30	58	31	42	51
Total of corresponding date last year	54	30	60	27	60	31	50	80
Do. in 1888	41	99	38	65	39	01	38	71

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 11.

WHAT with the threatened strike of the police, happily averted by the firmness of Sir Edward Bradford, the alarming dispute between our rather unconciliatory Postmaster-General and the public letter-carriers, and the startling behaviour of a regiment of the Guards, it might be supposed that London was in a state of panic. To the credit of Cockneydom it must be said that although the situation was at one time extremely critical, and it looked as if the metropolis was to be deprived of its natural guardians, we all kept our heads. Moreover, people generally, by their commendable reserve in not hastily taking sides either for or against the police, contributed in no small degree to bring the disaffected men to a more reasonable frame of mind. Want of organization is mentioned as one of the principal causes why they did not carry their wild threats into execution, and probably that may have had something to do with the collapse of the agitation, but it is not unlikely that they would have faced the consequences if the public had sympathised with them as it sympathised with the dockers. In a great strike organization sometimes comes after the final blow has been struck, and this was to some extent the case with the recent labour struggles on the banks of the Thames. At the same time, although active sympathy with the police, or rather that portion of the force which favoured war *à outrance*, has been mainly confined to a handful of Socialists who have apparently forgotten the Battle of Trafalgar Square. There is a disposition to take a lenient view of the late troubles at Scotland-yard, and if after a decent interval the Commissioner can see his way to reinstate the constables dismissed for insubordination, his action would, there is little doubt, meet with general approval. A great deal has been made in certain quarters of a comparison between the remuneration received by a policeman and that given to a soldier or sailor. But it is felt that ingenious as the compilation is it does not entirely dispose of the difficulty. Admitted that the younger men, the would-be strikers, are paid fair wages, there is the question of pensions, and this is the crux of the matter so far as the seniors are concerned. The latter are possessing their souls in patience in the hope that they will obtain liberal treatment at the hands of the new Commissioner, who, poor man, has been hitherto prevented from making a thorough investigation of their alleged grievances, owing to the reckless impatience of their more excited fellows. Although the accounts of what transpired in Bow Street on Monday night are overstrained, the attitude of the crowd justified the calling out of the Guards, and their timely arrival, together with the steady downpour of rain, prevented further mischief being done. Circumstantial particulars of attacks made on "carriage-folk" going to the opera are given, and it is undeniable that inside the theatre the fair owners of costly jewels were in a condition of terrible fright. The account of the scene just before the brilliant and aristocratic audience dispersed is not without its comical aspect. The rapid and mysterious manner in which the *grandes dames* of society concealed their precious tiaras and other costly ornaments was worthy of feminine ingenuity. It is said that the Princess of Wales was as much concerned as any of the other ladies in the house; but her Royal Highness is not easily frightened by London mobs, of whom she has had a unique experience. She was an observer of the entry of the rioters into Hyde Park after the sacking of a portion of the West End a few years ago—and fear of a repetition of the disturbances did not prevent her going to see *Lohengrin* on Tuesday night. At the time of writing it would seem that the postmen's agitation has ended as disastrously for the agitators as that of the police.

The public are awaiting with some anxiety the result of the official enquiry now being conducted in secret with reference to the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. The arrival of a line regiment from the country was in some minds connected with the police perturbation, but it would seem that they have been brought up to town to assist the Household Troops in their irksome sentry duty. One of the most curious things connected with this affair was the ignorance professed by Mr. Secretary Stanhope when questioned on the subject of the behaviour of the Guardsmen. The War Secretary answered curtly that he had heard nothing of the matter. If the rumours published were true, no doubt he would have been informed! The next day the right hon. gentleman was given an opportunity of withdrawing his insinuation that the newspapers had got hold of some cock-and-bull story. The public have ceased to be surprised at anything that is done in the War Department, but it is certainly not very assuring to know that the only man in London on Monday afternoon who was not acquainted with what had occurred hours before at Wellington Barracks was the civil head of her Majesty's Army. The Queen has been most anxious to ascertain all the facts; and the other evening General Philip Smith, the Officer Commanding the Home District, was summoned to Windsor Castle to report the result of his own investigation into the circumstances.

The political situation has been overshadowed by the events referred to above. Mr. W. H. Smith's statement last night, that the Government have decided to throw over every one of their more important measures, including the Tithe Bill, which Lord Salisbury's son, Viscount Cranbourne, has been urging them to pass at once; abandon the proposed standing order for hanging up bills; and to hold what is virtually an autumn session, is a melancholy confession of failure, and its effect on the ranks of the Conservative party cannot be described as exhilarating. The Select Committee on the standing order is still sitting, and I hear that the accounts published this morning of the lively interchange of personalities between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain give only a faint idea of what transpired. The talk of Lord Randolph Churchill's return to the Ministry as leader of the House of Commons is scouted even by those who think he may possibly blossom into an Irish Secretary before the next session begins. Others say that the current rumours about the noble Lord are directly traceable to him and his friends. He himself has, so I am informed, been going about saying "I shall be back in the Government before a fortnight is over." Although I do not attach much importance to the Churchill boom that is now upon us, I can confirm the reports as to the more than contented appearance of Lord Randolph. I happened to meet him in Pall Mall yesterday afternoon as he was leaving the Carlton with a friend, and he looked not only extremely happy, but in more robust health than I have seen him for some time past. In utter disregard of *les convenances* he was still wearing those brown leather shoes which are so dreadful an eye-sore to the young bloods of the Tory party.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the grievances of the members of the Uncovenanted Service has held two meetings this week and made considerable progress. The whole of the first sitting on Tuesday was devoted to the examination of Mr. Edward Jenkins. He was somewhat unfairly treated by Sir John Gorst, who seemed to forget that his position as chairman required him to hold the balance fairly between the two parties. Instead of maintaining an attitude of strict impartiality, Sir John Gorst throughout the day's proceedings acted more as the advocate of the India Office than anything else, and his treatment of the witness made a most unfavourable impression upon the Uncovenanted men who were present in the Committee-room as spectators. It was most unfortunate for the service that their champion, Mr. King, was unable through a sad domestic bereavement to attend. Owing to his absence there was no one to lead the examination of Mr. Jenkins, and consequently certain irregularities, if I may so describe them, were allowed to take place which would not have occurred under other circumstances. Mr. King's presence at the second meeting was very beneficial, and the attitude of Sir John Gorst was less markedly aggressive. Let us hope that there will be no further occasion for complaint in this direction. It was expected that only four witnesses would be heard yesterday, but double that number were called. Mr. Thomas Jones, Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, was to have led off, but he pleaded that he was not ready. His examination is therefore postponed. Mr. G. J. Hynes, of the Postal Department, who is well-known on your side of India, gave excellent evidence, and was complimented on the ability with which he stated the case for the service. The other witnesses were Messrs. J. Rivett-Carnac (Finance Department), F. C. Barnes (Stamps and Stationery), G. M. Drury (State Railways), H. O. Hutchinson (Telegraph), George O'Donnell (ditto), F. J. Rowe (Bengal Educational), and A. Dalzell (Revenue Survey). On Tuesday, when the inquiry is to be resumed, witnesses on behalf of the Public Works Department in particular will be examined. The following gentlemen now in this country are also spoken of as probable witnesses:—Revenue Survey—W. M. Fletcher; Judicial—R. H. Smith and S. J. Harrison; Police—O. Stack and A. H. Giles; Telegraph—H. S. Woodward, Sir H. C. Mance, P. V. Luke, A. S. Betts, C. P. Loudon, and J. J. Allen; Salt—Norman R. Oliver and J. Merriman; D. P. W.—J. H. Hart and W. Smith Forest—F. Vincent, J. W. Cherry, J. H. Forest, and D. Schlich; Finance—R. E. Hamilton; Geological Survey—H. B. Medlicott and Dr. Ball; Jails—J. Lynch; Educational—C. A. Martin, T. C. Lewis, and E. B. Powell; Miscellaneous Department—Messrs. A. T. Shuttleworth, Lewis Gordon, H. E. Watson, and W. Boydell.

The news of the death of Mr. Harold R. King has caused great grief to his many acquaintances and friends in this country, by whom he was much esteemed for his excellent qualities. Profound sympathy is expressed for his relatives. It is sad to think of a life of such usefulness and promise being cut off in its very prime. Those who knew intimately Mr. Harold King are painfully reminded of the loss he and many others suffered a comparatively short time ago by the equally premature death of his intimate friend, Tyrrell Leith.

By invitation of Messrs. Siemen Brothers, a party of ladies and gentlemen connected with or interested in India paid a visit to the famous works at Charlton, near Woolwich. The party included Mr. Carbutt (formerly M.P. for the Monmouth district, and an old friend of the Indian Civil Engineers), and Mrs. Carbut, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. C. E. Kane, Mr. A. F. A. Harvey, &c. Mr. A. Siemens, one of the directors, met the visitors at Charing Cross, and accompanied them to the works, over which he personally conducted them. Some idea of the extent of the premises and the magnitude of the operations carried on therein will be formed when I mention that the company can manufacture 300 nautical miles of electric cabling in a week.

Mr. Summers, the member for Huddersfield, has given notice of his intention to ask Sir John Gorst on Monday what is the number of troops now employed in Upper Burma, and what is their number as compared with the population in India and Upper Burma respectively. Mr. Summers will also request the Under-Secretary to state the total cost of the Burmese War up to date.

Well-wishers of the Northbrook Club will be sorry to hear of further unpleasantness in connection with that useful but much tried institution. The *Pall Mall Gazette* in its issue of Monday gave prominence to the following paragraph:—"At the very moment when, through the self-denying exertions of the Earl of Northbrook, the affairs of the Northbrook Indian Club have been successfully settled and a long period of prosperity seems to be assured, a new cause of discussion has unhappily arisen which is not unlikely to lead to a permanent secession of some of the best members of the Club. This is nothing less according to the report which reaches us, than a grossly disparaging remark said to have been made in regard to the Parsee members by an India Office member of great influence in the Club. The statement made is that he spoke of his Zoroastrian fellow-members as those two-penny half-penny Parsees. Such ill-considered expressions are always exasperating, and in the present instance the resentment excited by the spleenful remark above quoted is not likely to be allayed. The Parsee members are, among our visitors from India, the main-stay of the Club, and hence the serious aspect of the offence they have justly taken." I understand that the version of the regrettable incident given by the Northumberland-street journal is substantially correct, but it is to be hoped that the consequences will not be so serious to the Club as the writer of the *Pall Mall* paragraph appears to imagine. If the "India Office member" did so far forget himself as to make use of the insulting observation attributed to him, it is to be hoped that he will promptly make the *amende honorable* or retire from active participation in the management of the Club. Should he not do one of these things, it is difficult to see how friction is to be avoided, and the prospects of the Club are not so brilliant that it can afford to be disunited. The unfortunate affair was the principal topic of conversation at the evening party at Lord Northbrook's house in Hamilton-place, on Monday night. It is said that the offending member of the Club, who was one of his lordship's guests, was very coolly received by the Parsees present. Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier attracted considerable attention in her charming costume, partly Indian and partly European. Her jewels were greatly admired, and an English lady, the wife of a retired Judge, was heard to remark *sotto voce* to an ex-Foreign Secretary, "Well she at all events is not a two-penny half-penny Parsee!"

THE GOA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will no doubt have heard that simultaneously with the exposition of the venerable body of St. Francis Xavier at old Goa, fixed for the 3rd December, 1890, there is to be an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of the Arts and Manufactures of Portuguese-India, and I hear that the latter also is to be held at Old Goa, in one of the old convents. Now, Sir, as a Catholic, I do hope that the Industrial Exhibition may be held at some other time than December, and not in any of the religious buildings or convents at Old Goa, so close to the convent where the body of St. Francis Xavier lies. Why not hold the Industrial Exhibition, if there is anything to exhibit of Goa manufacture or production, in the Municipal Hall of Panjim, say, on the day following the closing of the exposition of the body of St. Francis? I understand that the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa is opposed to the holding of the Industrial Exhibition at Old Goa in any of the convents or churches existing there, and it is to be hoped he will protest against such proceeding as an exhibition simultaneously with the exposition of St. Francis' body. Moreover, what has Goa to exhibit, and is it likely that any one in British India is going to take the trouble of sending articles to Goa for exhibition? Would it not be far better to tell or induce the Goans to go to Bombay, by pattimars or Shepherd's steamers, passage in which costs only a rupee per head, and to see and learn what exists or is produced in British India? It is a wonder to me that it has not been suggested by any one to have an Eiffel's Tower also put up at Goa on the occasion! I very well remember the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Goa held about thirty-five years ago, and as I was a member of the sub-committee appointed at Bombay to influence and procure exhibits for British India, I may tell you that the Exhibition, notwithstanding all the efforts and expenses on the part of the Goa Government, was a complete failure. There was nothing to see or admire, and the hall was chiefly filled up with a huge cocoanut tree, palm leaves, coir rope, cocoanuts of different varieties, cajoo-nuts, jaghree, coarse sugar, roasted gram, baskets, mud or earthen pots, lace, &c. From Bombay we sent up some Poona toys and figures, Delhi jewellery, Surat ivory, and sandal wood boxes, and two beautifully worked chairs of sandalwood inlaid with ivory. The Bombay articles were much admired, and the run of visitors was to see these Bombay exhibits. The two chairs of Indian workmanship were so much appreciated and admired that they were purchased by the Goa Government for Rs. 600 each, and forwarded as presents to the King and Queen of Portugal, and it was fortunate the then Governor-General of Goa was induced to make the purchase in question, or the poor Parsee exhibitor would have been a great loser, as he remained at Goa over a month—during the whole period the Exhibition lasted—without succeeding in selling even Rs. 500 worth of the nicknacs and curiosities he had been induced to take with him to the Exhibition. I sincerely hope the forthcoming Exhibition may be a better affair than the last one, for the number of foreigners visiting Goa during December next will be greater than on the last occasion, now that there is railway communication between British and Portuguese-India. But, Sir, I would suggest that the Exhibition be held at Panjim in the large Municipal Hall there, and not at Old Goa in any of the churches or old convents.—

Yours, &c.,
July 26. A PORTUGUESE CATHOLIC.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* BYCULLA CLUB.

THIS match, which has now become an annual fixture, and is one of the most popular events on the Gymkhana cricket programme, was played on Saturday, and resulted in a most exciting contest, the Gymkhana winning by 20 runs. Both sides exhibited commendable punctuality in their arrival on the ground, and Mr. Gould, who captained the Gymkhana team having won the toss, elected to put his side in, he and Mr. Phillips going to the wickets. Messrs. Steel and Raikes took charge of the attack, Steel commencing from the pavilion end. Phillips skied the second ball off Steel's first over just over the bowler's head, and it could have been easily secured by Forrest, but the bowler misjudging the position of the fielder, ran for it, and failed to reach it. Gould commenced to score at once, and placed a 2, a single, and a 4 to his credit before three overs were bowled; but fell a victim to Raikes immediately afterwards. Macbeth joined Phillips, and at once began to score rapidly. Runs came fast until Phillips was bowled by Raikes. Bentinck took his place, and shortly afterwards Macbeth was bowled by the same bowler. His innings for 24 was an excellent one, free from any chance, and from the commencement he played with vigour and confidence. Prevost joined Bentinck, and the hitting became so free that a change of bowling took place, Twiss taking the ball from Steel. Runs still coming, Steel resumed bowling at the pavilion end, and Twiss changing to the northern wicket, but after 2 overs resigning the ball to Raikes, who almost immediately secured Bentinck's wicket, a catch at point. Captain Steele, who joined Prevost, did not add to the score, being apparently out of form. Mr. Pogson had a short but very merry innings until easily taken in the slips by Steel off Raikes. Hume joined Prevost, and both the batsmen so completely mastered the bowling that Nicholson was put on at the pavilion end, but resigned the ball to Steel after two overs. Prevost was at last taken at cover point off Raikes, having secured 53 runs. His innings was one of the finest ever seen on this ground, and he had given only one chance that was not accepted, a terribly hard one at point. His hits consisted of 10 fours, 3 threes, 7 twos, and 10 singles. The three succeeding wickets fell rapidly, and the innings closed for 168, Mr. Hume being not out with 31 to his credit, made by excellent cricket. The wicket throughout the innings was a batsman's, and Steel was not so successful as usual with the ball. Raikes was very much on the spot, and secured seven of the wickets.

For the Byculla Club, Steel and Twiss went to the wickets, Clark and Brooks doing the bowling for the Gymkhana. Twiss fell a victim almost at once to Brooks, and Walker took his place. Some rain had fallen, and the bowling was much handicapped, Mr. Steel scoring very rapidly and being deadly on all leg-balls. Notwithstanding constant and repeated changes in bowling, the score mounted up, until Walker was clean bowled by Pogson, who dismissed Scott, without adding to the score, a few balls later on. Raikes then joined Steel, but seemed to be unable to hit, and scored very slowly, Steel doing most of the run-getting. Though the bowling had now much improved, and the bowlers were able to get some work on the ball, Steel's hard hitting and Raikes' cautious play made matters very uncomfortable for the fielders. Brooks, however at last, secured Raikes' wicket. Raikes' innings, of twelve runs, showed any amount of sound cricket. Nicholson who followed was caught at point off Brooks when he had added five to the score. After Giles had joined Steel, the latter was caught soon at cover off Pogson, having played a splendid innings of 80 runs, chiefly made by cuts and leg hits. His hits consisted of 7 fours, 4 threes, 14 twos, and 12 singles. He might have been dismissed without scoring had a little more activity been shown in the slips, but barring that one piece of luck, his innings was faultless, and it was a great disappointment to the spectators that he did not secure his century. Reid, who took his place at once, began to score, but lost Giles almost immediately, who succumbed to a yorker by Clark. The wicket was now all in favour of the bowlers, and the three last wickets fell rapidly, leaving the Gymkhana team winners by 20 runs, and Mr. Reid not out for 16 runs. The catch at long-on made by Mr. Brooks, which dismissed the last Byculla wicket, was an exceptionally good one, as he had to turn right about and run a long distance to reach the ball. The following are the full scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Gould b Raikes	7
Mr Phillips b Raikes	13
Mr Macbeth c and b Raikes	24
Mr Bentinck c Campbell b Raikes	9
Mr Prevost c Twiss b Raikes	53
Capt Steel b Raikes	0
Mr Pogson c Steel b Raikes	11
Mr Hume not out	31
Mr Clark b Steel	6
Mr Douglas b Steel	4
Mr Brooks b Steel	2
Extras	8
Total	168

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	115	78	3	3
Raikes	110	54	5	7
Twiss	20	16	1	0
Nicholson	10	12	1	0

BYCULLA CLUB.

Mr Steel c Douglas b Pogson	80
Mr Twiss b Brooks	4
Mr Walker b Pogson	17
Mr Scott c and b Pogson	0
Mr Raikes b Brooks	12
Mr Nicholson c Prevost b Brooks	5
Mr Giles b Clark	4
Mr Reid not out	16
Mr Campbell b Clark	1
Mr Forrest c Hume b Clark	0
Mr Drew c Brooks b Clark	2
Extras	7
Total	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	93	53	2	4
Brooks	50	33	1	3
Macbeth	45	26	1	0
Pogson	90	29	5	3

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION C. C. *VS.* MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

A MATCH was played on Saturday between the above clubs on the Cooperage, and resulted in a win for Ralli's team by 50 runs. Messrs. Gagrat (22) and Edywean (15) displayed some very nice hitting, and Mehta (10) and Mathridass (14) played a very steady game. Gagrat and Chonkar were very effective in their bowling. For the Y. M. C. A. Hale bowled well, but in batting only Harrington (10) and Winckler (17) made any sort of a stand. The following are the scores:—

MESSRS. RALLI BROS'. C. C.
1st Innings.

Metha b Hale	10
Walsh c and b Clark	8
Edyvean c Ryan b Clark	15
Chonkar c Boileau b Hale	2
Madon c Winckler b Hale	0
Gagrat l-b-w Clark	22
Bapasola c Harrington b Hale	8
Nayak run out	4
Dosabhoy c Waller b Hale	0
Mathridass c Boileau b Hale	14
Vijayakar not out	7
Extras	3
Total	93

Y. M. C. A. C. C.
1st Innings.

Boileau b Gagrat	1
Harrington c Bapasola b Chonkar	10
George b Gagrat	0
Hale b Gagrat	3
Clark c Mathridass b Chonkar	0
Sharp b Gagrat	0
Winckler b Chonkar	17
F Waller, c Bapasola b Chonkar	0
Ryan c Walsh b Chonkar	3
F E Waller, b Gagrat	3
White not out	0
Extras	6
Total	43

HITHERTO the heavy-gun mountings of her Majesty's ships have been exclusively supplied from the Elswick Gun Factory. Orders, however, were given some time ago to other contractors; and of the ships refitting at Portsmouth, the Devastation and the Rupert will receive their turret mountings, the former from Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co., and the latter from Messrs. Easton and Anderson.

THE HOUSING OF LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

A MEETING called by the Municipal Commissioner was held at the Petit Hall, the residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the question of the housing of lepers in Bombay, pending the erection of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Leper Home at Trombay. Amongst those present were:—The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Sir Thomas Thomson, Bart., Mr. H. Curwen, Brigadier-General Thornton, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Colonel Wilson, Dr. Maconachie, Dr. Hatch, Prince Samatsinghjee, Dr. T. S. Weir, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. Mr. Greig, Father Dalhoff, Father Meyer, Father Briscoe, the Rev. Mr. Squires, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadur J. D. Wadia, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatvadeker, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, D. H. Chiohgar, Damodher Tapidas, M. B. Barbhaya, Byramjee N. Sirvai, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Chaturbhooj Morarjee, Dharamsi Morarjee Goculdas, S. N. Cooper, Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, Ellapa Balaram, Shivlal Motilal, Ghellabhai Haridas, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Bhugwandas Narotamdas, Nurmahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, Vrizbhokhandas Atmaram, Damodhur Thakersey Mulji, Rahimtala Khairaz, Byramjee D. Banaji, Tulokchand Manockchand, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goverdhandas Khatao Muccanjee, &c., &c.

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, the Lord Bishop of Bombay occupied the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he had been asked after the manner of chairmen to introduce the subject, which they had met to discuss that afternoon by putting briefly before them its principal points. The general subject, he thought, needed only a few words, but still those few words it must have. It simply lay in this that the housing and providing for some of the most afflicted of their fellow-creatures was an object worthy of the charity of all, who had been put in possession of means, sufficient to enable them to take part in so good a work. He must dwell upon it for a minute or two, because he knew that in some quarters the question had been raised whether this really was a matter for private charity at all, or whether it ought to be dealt with by the Government or the Municipality. There was no doubt, if the work they had met to talk about, was to be carried out properly they would be obliged to ask the Municipality for very substantial assistance indeed. But still he thought one felt quite sure about this, that the Municipality which administered public funds, was compelled in spending those funds even on the best of objects, to bear in mind that it was dealing with public money, and that the minimum of provision which was sufficient for health and decency, was probably all that the Municipality could feel itself justified in providing. That was one reason why he felt no doubt whatever in his own

Sir Dinshaw's Home, when it came into existence, and the answer to that question was that the building it was proposed to erect at present was a shelter to which homeless lepers could be removed, and where they would be watched, and it would be one that could be run up in a month or less than a month, consisting simply of a plinth and corrugated iron upon it. And when the proposed home at Trombay had been erected, the building they were now contemplating could be removed wholesale, and the materials could be used over again or made useful in other ways. The superstructure could simply be conveyed in pieces and set up forthwith as a wing to Sir Dinshaw's proposed Leper Home at Trombay. These were the points he had been specially asked to bring before them, and they had met that afternoon, first of all, to diffuse information about them; secondly, to decide whether a public meeting in the Town Hall was desirable; thirdly, if so, to draft resolutions for that public meeting; and, fourthly, and most important of all, to continue the work of collecting subscriptions, which had been going on apace since they came into the room, and making the public feel that their leading citizens had done their part, and that there was no excuse for others remaining behind. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang thought that the meeting would agree with the chairman in his opinion that the question they had met to discuss was one which did not require many words by way of recommendation. The point they had to consider was a business-like one, and it was—what was the remedy they should adopt with reference to the existing evil? He quite agreed with his Lordship when he said that the evil was one which the public, when called upon to deal with it, could not say that the Government and the Corporation alone should take in the their hands. He thought there was a mode by which the public could do its part with reference to the remedying of that evil, and the Government or the Corporation could do theirs, a division being made at the same time on a proper and equitable principle. The public at large should provide the funds for the purpose of starting the institution, the Government or the Corporation, either with or without the assistance of public funds providing for the maintenance of that institution. (Hear, hear.) It was not enough that they should collect funds for the purpose of building a home for these afflicted human beings; but it was necessary that the home should be surpervised by proper officers and all the expenditure necessary for it should be defrayed from year to year. It seemed to him that the expenditure for the maintenance of such a home was a charge which ought to fall more on the Government and the Corporation, the expenses for the construction of a home specially built on sanitary principles being borne by the public at large. He generally agreed with all the points in detail laid before them by the Lord Bishop, but he wished to make a suggestion with reference to a particular point which his Lordship said the meeting would have to decide. He did not think for his part that it was desirable to call a public meeting for the purpose of considering the question of housing the poor and destitute lepers of Bombay. The object for which a public meeting was proposed to be called was now broadly known throughout the town, and it was one which by its nature appealed to the feelings of the inhabitants at large, and did not, therefore, require any commendation for inducing the people to untie their purse-strings. All they wanted was to collect a sufficient amount for the purpose of starting the institution (hear, hear). It appeared to him that the gentlemen who had assembled in the hall that evening, having done their part by way of opening and subscribing to the list, the next important thing to be done was to carry that subscription list into the homes of the citizens of Bombay and to collect money in that way. (Hear hear.) Even if they were to call a public meeting, the mere fact of calling that meeting would not put them in possession of sufficient funds. It would be better, therefore, that they should not go to the trouble and expense of organising a public meeting, but that the trouble and expense which might have to be bestowed on that part of the undertaking should be directed at once towards the collection of subscriptions. (Hear, hear.) If each one of them did what he could in the way of getting subscriptions from their fellow-citizens, the thing would get on apace in continuation of what had been done that evening. The object had his sympathy, and he had no doubt that it had the sympathy of all the inhabitants of Bombay. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik said it seemed to him that they had now arrived at a condition of things about leprous persons in Bombay which could not be tolerated a day longer. What was this condition of things? it may be asked. It was that lepers were suffered to die in the public streets. He was sure he did not use any strong language when he said that this state of things was scarcely creditable to Bombay—to a city that had earned for itself throughout India a character for charity and benevolence. They all know that the foundation was laid for a leper hospital at Trombay, the result of the munificent gift of their host, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit; but it must be remembered that it would take some time for the hospital to be built and be in a condition to receive patients. Meanwhile, the question of the hour which they had met to discuss was, What was to be done with the miserable lepers wandering and dying about the streets of Bombay? He believed he was not wrong when he said that there were more than 500 or 600 lepers in this city that they had to deal with, and they could not deal with them without funds. So the point they had met to discuss was how best to get funds? (Hear, hear.) It is true there was the Allbless Leper Home; but he was informed that it could scarcely accommodate more than twenty or thirty patients at the most. What was wanted was a temporary building to receive lepers. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay had just told them that this temporary building could be put up and got ready in a very short time if money could be got for the purpose. It had been urged that unless the law armed the officers of such an institution with powers of detaining the lepers, the patients would deserve it. Well, for himself the speaker thought the argument was not worth much. He believed that if lepers were fed and looked after and cared for, they would remain in the asylum till they got cured. But supposing that powers of detention were needed, he believed that such powers could be secured through legislation without much difficulty. With regard to calling a public meeting in the Town Hall for this object, they had just heard from his friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, and he (the speaker) was disposed to agree with him in thinking that it was not necessary to hold such a public meeting after what had been said and what will be said and done at that meeting. Having again regard to the fact that he saw around him representatives of every section of the community, before whom the question was put as viewed from different points, and that the proceedings of that meeting would be published in the newspapers, he thought that the movement would receive public support. Mr. Javerilal thought that what was wanted was not speeches but action—prompt, immediate action. (Hear, hear.) If the meeting appointed a committee with good, energetic secretaries to work with, he had no doubt the necessary funds would be forthcoming, and that a temporary home to receive and protect wandering lepers would be a matter of fact in a short time. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani did not know that he had anything to add after what the chairman had so eloquently stated, except that he fully agreed with all that had fallen from him and those who followed him. Bombay was always ready to assist its poor and to do its duty towards them. If the inhabitants of Bombay had not hitherto assisted the poor lepers in providing them with a suitable home, it was not from want of sympathy, but rather from a feeling of delicacy towards the sufferers. Now that the evil had grown so much, if an appeal were made to the public, the various sections of the community, the rich and the poor alike, would contribute their mite for the relief of suffering community. As far as the question of calling a public meeting was concerned, he agreed with the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang who said that now that they had such a large and representative gathering present to discuss the matter, there was no necessity for calling another meeting. He begged to suggest that the meeting should appoint small representative sub-committees, who by addressing themselves to members of their own community would be better able to collect subscriptions required for the purpose. Under the present circumstances, what was of greater importance was the promptness with which the money was collected rather than the largeness of the amount. The people would willingly contribute towards an object which was not only meritorious, but it was one which also sought the protection of those who were not suffering from the malady. (Applause.)

The Municipal Commissioner said his lordship had laid before them what he believed to be the powers possessed by the various executive officers in Bombay—the Consulting Officer of Health, who was Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of the port, Dr. McCartie, and the Municipal Commissioner. He should tell them, by way of addition to what his Lordship had told them, that the term "infectious disease dangerous to life," referred to in the Act of 1867, was a term that required definition by Government. Under certain sections of the Act it was laid down that it would be for Government to define what was an infectious disease dangerous to life within the meaning of the Act. He (Mr. Acworth) had had considerable doubt on first going through the Act whether, as was the official way, any notification had been issued on it. The Municipal solicitors had also expressed their doubt about it, and it took considerable time to find that leprosy had been notified under the Act. In a notification in the *Government Gazette* of so recent a date as the 8th of January last, it was notified in the usual formal manner that leprosy should be held as an infectious disease dangerous to life. Therefore there could be no doubt whatever as to the powers of the Consulting Officer of Health, Dr. Weir, who was one of the officers under himself as Municipal Commissioner, so that it was in his power as Municipal Commissioner to remove and to detain lepers in any sanitarium that might be raised by a public subscription, such as the one they proposed to start immediately. The fact of their powers was beyond dispute, which would appear from a letter which was addressed a day or two ago to the Municipal Secretary, and he hoped the President of the Corporation would excuse him for making it prematurely public. The letter was to the effect that if the Corporation found itself embarrassed by want of legal authority, a case might be stated to Government with a view to further legislation. That letter, therefore, amounted to a promise that if legislation were required legislation would be resorted to. He therefore trusted that the body of opinion which in that city had been more or less opposed to the movement in the absence of legislative power and had been throwing cold water upon it up to the present moment, would begin to throw warm water upon it now. (Laughter and "hear, hear.") He thought his friend, Mr. Javerilal, had stated the number of lepers to be six or seven hundred, but he believed that was much below the mark. He did not think there were any persons in the town so well qualified to give an opinion on that point as Dr. Weir and Dr. Blaney. He was sorry Dr. Blaney was not present account of pressure of business, for he was a very busy man. But Dr. Weir had assured him that morning he was perfectly certain that the number of lepers rather exceeded a thousand than fell below that number. There could be no doubt that the nuisance—speaking from a selfish point of view—like all nuisances, was apt to be an increasing nuisance, and this had most prominently forced itself on the attention of the public during the last year or two. Those whose duty it was to go about the streets and lanes and gullies of Bombay in the early morning, knew what a sight some of those streets presented. Lepers, literally in scores and in hundreds, sat like a row of gulls on a rock, along some of the foot-paths, not only of the largest, but of the smallest streets of Bombay. There they spread their beds and slept, and there they begged and ate their meals, never leaving, except to put their mouths to the public taps to drink. In the rains they lived where the could—under the culverts of bridges, in abandoned houses, and in verandahs. They infested the Dharamsala at Byculla, as every one knew. They had a certain right to that Dharamsala, but the difficulty was they had no right to allow a centre of contagion to be established in such a quarter as Byculla. Some time ago there was an interesting debate on the subject of leprosy at the Grant Medical College. Dr. Balchundrs introduced the subject, and many of the most eminent medical men in Bombay took part in the discussion. He (Mr. Acworth) believed that the proportion of contagionists was 11 out of 14. He had learnt from a medical man in Bombay, who had taken a special interest in the subject of leprosy, and who was as well qualified as any to give an opinion, that leprosy could be conveyed, as his Lordship had just stated, from a leper to a sound healthy person by contact. In the Hawaian Islands, where lepers were treated as criminals, a man condemned to death was inoculated from a leper, and that man was a leper in three years. That was an established fact it was impossible to get over in considering the contagiousness of leprosy. They had raised a considerable amount of money that evening, and Mr. Sayani's suggestion that sub-committees for the collection of further subscriptions should be appointed, was an admirable one, and should certainly be adopted. With reference to the building, he thought it ought to be in the island of Bombay, although that did not exactly mean in the city of Bombay. They knew there was a large space of waste or arable land separating the northern parts of the city from Fergusson Road to the extreme north of the city where the causeway crossed between Mahim and Sion. His own idea was that any sanitarium or building should be placed a little south of that northern point. Perhaps they would want to know why it should not be outside the island. In the first place, the powers of the Municipal officers, on whom would chiefly devolve the responsibility of carrying out the executive duties connected with that sanitarium, would be better defined within the island than out of it. Another reason was that if they went to Trombay to erect a temporary home, it would be difficult to get gentlemen to visit it. But if they had it where he proposed, they would be within a mile of Sion or Mahim station. He thought it was certainly desirable that when that hospital was built, gentlemen should make it a part of their duty to visit that home from time to time to see that things were properly conducted, and that the inmates got necessary freedom, and that the food was good and wholesome. Another important matter was that he trusted they would find amongst the medical men of Bombay a considerable number to become what he might term honorary physicians, and who would favour them by going out from time to time and inspecting patients and giving directions for treatment. It was not to be expected that they would be able to appoint any medical man of eminence to the establishment. They would in all likelihood only appoint an apothecary, who would give out drugs and carry out the instructions of the medical men who visited the sanitarium. This was another reason for putting it within easy access of the railway. When they had got Sir Dinshaw's Home at Trombay, then they would have definite measures for visitation and inspection and supervision. As to the question of calling a public meeting at the Town Hall, his first idea had been that such a public meeting would be a good thing, but they had at the present meeting such a large, influential and representative gathering of gentlemen, he was not inclined to think it was desirable to go to the expense and trouble of having a public meeting; and Mr. Sayani's method of appointing sub-committees for house-to-house visitations would do all that was necessary. (Hear, hear.) Speaking with regard to the building, Mr. Acworth said that the plinth would be from two to two and a half feet. The building had been designed by Mr. Walton, on the very cheapest lines, to accomodate two hundred people. If sufficient money was raised, the structure could be put up in three weeks. All they wanted was prompt action in the matter. He had heard two objections raised against it; one was that it was a temporary, and the other that it was a permanent home. It could either be permanent or temporary as they pleased. There was no difficulty about the structure being removed if they wished to remove it, and he thought it should be removed and put up again as a wing to Sir Dinshaw's Leper Asylum, with an inscription that it had been raised by public subscription in Bombay in the year 1890. If they approved of that, they could adopt it, and if not they could leave it where it was. The structure would be built of removable materials. They were not asked to throw away their money on a thing which would come to an end at the end of twelve months. It was for a permanent purpose, either way they liked to take it, and would afford permanent accommodation for those miserable, afflicted people, and would afford a permanent relief to the city and citizens of Bombay. (Hear, hear and applause.) He concluded by proposing a large committee, with power to add to their number, and to divide themselves into sub-committees for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and for administering the funds when collected, the honorary secretaries of the committee being Dr. Weir, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banaji, and the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani. (Loud applause.)

On the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Acworth's name was added to the list of secretaries.

Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas seconded Mr. Acworth's proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Acworth suggested that the Lord Bishop of Bombay should be asked to become the president of the committee.

His Lordship begged to be excused on the ground that he would not be much in Bombay until November next.

Mr. Acworth then proposed the name of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., as president, and Sir Dinshaw signifying his acceptance, the motion was carried.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Squires, a vote of thanks was accorded the Lord Bishop for presiding.

Brigadier-General Thornton proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw for granting them the use of the Petit Hall for the meeting, which was enthusiastically responded to, and the proceedings terminated.

OPIUM IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE following has been received from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf:—

Authentic news has been received here that the opium crops this year are very poor. The district of Neeraz and Istahbanat, which used usually to produce from 20 to 25 thousand maunds, have produced only 2,000 maunds in the present year. The prospects are better in Fars than anywhere else, but on the whole, the total produce is very poor indeed.

THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGER AND HIS SUBJECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, JULY 25.

THERE was held on Sunday last a crowded meeting at the Mahajans' or People's Dharamsala, near the Rewapoori gate, representing all classes of society, under the auspices of the Mahajans of this large commercial town. The object of this mass-meeting was to present a loyal address to his Highness the Maharaja Takhtsingji congratulating him on the successful issue of the criminal prosecutions lately instituted against the author of the scandalous libels on the Maharajah and his advisers. The enthusiasm displayed on the occasion was quite unprecedented even in Bhownugger, where popular demonstrations are of more frequent occurrence than in most Native States. The Mahajans of this place have for ages past been thoroughly loyal to their rulers, and have invariably maintained harmonious and cordial relations with their Chief. The secessions or exoduses of the Mahajans which have troubled many a Native State in times past and present have scarcely ever been resorted to by the Mahajans of Bhownugger, who, be it said to their credit, have always looked up to their Chief for protection even against the rapacity of those in authority who have now and then proved a source of trouble to them. Nor has their loyal confidence ever been known to be belied. It is no wonder, therefore, that on an occasion like the present, when some designing and interested persons combined to throw mud on the reputation of his Highness and his trusted advisers, and to annoy them in an infamous manner, the citizens of Bhownugger should have decided to hold this mass-meeting to endorse the verdict of a British jury as to the utter falsehood of the insinuations.

The chair was taken by the Nagarsett, Mr. Bhagwanbhai Bhawanbhai, who was ably assisted in his duties by Mr. Motilal Nanabhai a leading merchant of this place. The representatives of all classes of the community, of every creed and caste, numbering nearly three thousand people, were present. The public notice convening the meeting having been read the following propositions duly proposed and seconded were carried by acclamation:—

Proposed by Shett Kuverji Anundji and seconded by Shett Abhechund Goolabchund:—That all classes of the citizens of Bhownugger have learnt with unqualified satisfaction and delight of the fate that has overtaken the abortive attempts, which were lately made by certain mean and dastardly persons to annoy and throw discredit upon his Highness the Maharaja Takhtsingji and the principal advisers of the State ending in the total discomfiture and deserved punishment of the assailants.

2. Proposed by Shett Alladeen Davejipbhai and seconded by Shett Pranjivan Odhowji:—That this meeting deems it desirable to send an address expressive of these sentiments from the Mahajans as representing all classes of the citizens to his Highness; a draft of this address was thereafter read by the Mahajans' Shett Amichand Jusraj.

3. It was then proposed by Shett Savailal Girjashunker and seconded by Shett Chuttoorbhooj Govindji:—That the address just read be approved and that the representative deputation should wait on his Highness to present the same.

The various speakers who spoke in connection with these resolutions dwelt in eloquent and feeling terms on the various measures adopted by his Highness for the welfare and good of his subjects. Some of them expressed themselves in very strong terms against the ingratitude and shamelessness of the instigators who are known to have been at the back of the Brahmachari and Chuggun by making them their tools, mainly with the object of traducing and annihilating the present efficient form of government by Council which his Highness introduced into the State some years past. In connection with this point you very ably suggested in your leading article some days ago on the Bhownugger cases that the detection and punishment of these wire-pullers was essential to the well-being of the State. I find that the general voice of the population here fully concurs in your remarks.

Two of the speakers recited original poems, the one in Sanscrit and the other in Guzerati, highly complimentary to his Highness and his trusted advisers. They also referred in terms of reproach to those servants and subjects of his Highness who had abused their salt by inciting the authors of the *Exposure Gazette* in their nefarious works, and one of the speakers compared them to poisonous snakes who, hiding in their holes in fancied security, are ever ready to cast their venom on even innocent and harmless persons. The Shastri, whilst translating and expounding his poem, was very sarcastic and humorous, his pungent remarks against the accused and their concealed abettors being highly appreciated by the assembled multitude.

The proceedings terminated amid loud cheers and applause. After the chairman and vice-chairman had been warmly thanked, an amusing incident occurred as the assembly was breaking up. A band of native musicians, with their brass instruments, suddenly appeared on the scene and began to play strenuously an English tune on Indian instruments as a mark of their loyalty to his Highness, thus blending in a sincere, if crude, unison their appreciation of the present administration with their delight at its entire vindication and reassured stability through the verdict of a British Court of Justice.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

By command of the Queen, a levee was held on Monday afternoon, July 7, at James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, entered the throne room at two o'clock, attended by the usual officers of the Household. Prince Henry of Battenberg and Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe were present. The general circle included several of her Majesty's Ministers. The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence, the follwing presentations were made in the Diplomatic Circle: By the French Ambassadore, the Baron d'Estournelles; by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Baron Hirisch de Gerenth; by the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis de Valladares, Second Secretary of Legation at the Hague; by the Italian Ambassador, Signor Ugo Gregorini; by the Japanese Minister, Mr. Shimamura, Secretary of Legation; by the United States Minister, Mr. David Dudley Field; by the Portuguese Minister, Captain A. de Castilho, R. N., Attache; by the Hawaiian Charge d' Affaires, Mr. F. Allen. The presentations to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen numbered about 150, and included the following, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office and submitted for her Majesty's approval:—

Bond, Surg RP, MS, on return from active service in Egypt
Budgen, Brig-Gen, RA
Comins, Lieut H, B S C, on return from active service in Burma.
Elphinstone, Lieut, A P A, 7th Bombay Infantry
Gordon, Lieut W S, RE, on return from active service in Egypt
Gordon Maj C, 6th P W Bengal Cavalry, on promotion
Grenfell, Maj-Gen Sir Francis, on promotion
Grimston, Lieut R E, 6th Bengal Cav
Herbert, Lieut L, Central India Horse
Howell, Lt A A, Bengal Staff Corps
Hicks, Maj H T, Royal Dublin Fus
Herbert, Capt C, Bengal Staff Corps
Horsford, Col N M T, Ben Staff Corps
Iredell, Maj-Gen, Bombay Army, on pomotion
Mankai, Babaji Sarvottam Imam, Syed Ali
Lucas, Maj C A de N, 6th Bo Cav
Neel, Mr Edmund, CIE, Assistant Secretary in the Political and Secret Department, India Office, on being made CIE
Nasar, Capt F J, Scottish Rifles, on return from active service in Egypt
O'Connor Lieut Henry, Bo Vol Art

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CRIMEAN AND INDIAN MUTINY VETERANS.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, July 7, in answer to Mr. E. Robertson and Mr. Norris, Mr. E. Stanhope said: I have only to say that I can add little or nothing to the answer given by me in this House on May 1 last. I asked the hon. member opposite to postpone his question, because I was anxious to ascertain whether in the particular cases he brought before me by letter there were any special circumstances of so urgent a character as to justify an exception. I do not find that it is so, but in several of them, on the other hand, it would be difficult to defend the granting of any pensions at all.

THE POWERS AND EAST AFRICA.

THE text of the Anglo-German Agreement, with some correspondence respecting it, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. In a letter to Sir E. Malet, enclosing drafts of the articles of the agreement to be submitted to her Majesty's Government for approval, Sir P. Anderson explains the nature of the settlement. After describing the delimitation of the English and German spheres, which is an accordance with the terms already made known, Sir P. Anderson says it "may not correspond with the desire which has been expressed in some quarters that an uninterrupted British sphere should extend through Central Africa; but it must be remembered that the realization of this idea was already impracticable when the negotiations commenced, Germany and the Congo State being riverains throughout the large territory comprised in the eastern and western shores of Lake Tanganyika." The agreement, which was signed on the 1st of July, contains twelve articles. The first which consists of three clauses, deals with the delimitation of the English and German spheres of interest in East Africa. Subsequent articles deal with disputed claims of South-West and West Africa. The delimitation of the southern boundary of the British territory of Walfish Bay is reserved for arbitration, unless it shall be settled by the consent of the two Powers within two years from the date of the conclusion of the agreement. Articles 8 provides for freedom of trade and navigation. By Article 10 it is stipulated that in all territories in Africa belonging to or under the influence of either Power missionaries of both countries shall have full protection, and religious toleration and freedom for all forms of divine worship and religious teaching are guaranteed. Article 11 secures to Great Britain the protectorate of Zanzibar. The last article defines the terms of the cession of Heligoland to Germany. It secures British nationality to the Heligolanders who desire it, and freedom from naval or military service to all the islanders born before the date of the signature of the agreement. It also secures to them all their laws and rights at present existing, and maintains for British fishermen nearly all the freedom which they at present possess in the exercise of their trade.

THE MOVEMENT TO MEND IT.

A meeting of members of Parliament interested in African affairs has been held at the House of Commons, at which a memorial to the Prime Minister was unanimously adopted against the Anglo-German agreement, with particular reference to the clauses dealing with Damaraland and Namaqualand and Lamaqualand. The memorial was placed in the library, and received in the course of the evening between twenty and thirty signatures, including those of Sir Donald Currie, Sir Joseph Pease, and Sir Robert Fowler.

The text of the memorial to Lord Salisbury has been published. It asks that care shall be taken that the strip of territory between Lake Tanganyika and Mount Mfumbiro shall be retained so as to secure uninterrupted communication and trade between the Zambesi and the source of the Nile; and it objects to the Stevenson Road limit, contending that the boundary line should not be south of the 8th deg. of latitude. It is to the proposed arrangement with respect to South-West Africa that objection is specially and strongly taken. It is pointed out that a line drawn to the north of Bechuanaland from the 20th deg. of east longitude to the 26th deg. of 27th deg. in the region of the Zambesi will practically throw a bar across British territory, and will hinder our traders and merchants in their business communications with the head-quarters of Zambesi. Objection is also taken to granting to France full power to deal with Madagascar, as a means of escaping the embarrassment caused by France objecting to our protectorate over Zanzibar, and it is claimed that the cession of Heligoland should be entertained only upon the basis of a suitable *quid pro quo*.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

An influential meeting of African merchants was held at the Cannon street Hotel on Tuesday (July 8) to consider the memorial to be presented in the afternoon to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office respecting the proposed Anglo-German Agreement. A memorial was considered which set forth in detail reasons for objecting to the arrangement made with Germany. Later in the day a deputation had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury with whom was Sir James Fergusson, to discuss the clauses in the Anglo-German Treaty applicable to South Africa, Sir Donald Currie briefly introduced the deputation, and called upon Mr. Prins, chairman of the meeting of merchants held in the City, to read the memorial adopted at that meeting. After the memorial had been read, Mr. De Villiers, of the Orange Free State, said the people of South Africa felt it hard that country which should have come to them should go to Germany; and they did not wish any Power but Great Britain near them. Mr. Leonard, Q. C. formerly Attorney-General in the Cape Ministry, spoke to the same effect. The Germans, he said, had no atom of right in South Africa; and if the German influence were allowed to extend the time could not be far distant when a collision would occur. Mr. Saunders (Natal) urged the importance of dispelling the idea engendered some years ago that South Africa was deserted by the Home Government. Mr. Campbell, of Johannesburg, said they objected most vehemently to the intervention of the German arm in that part of South Africa, which they, as colonists, had always looked upon as their own.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said that he had been very glad to receive the deputation, and to have had the opportunity of listening to the opinions expressed. He continued:—

We have naturally a great interest in hearing what are the opinions and feelings of our fellow-subjects in the Cape Colony and Natal; and I need not say that anything that they say will receive our deepest attention. I do not admit that their interests have been injured by what has taken place with respect either to Namaqualand or Madagascar; but this Government is not responsible for that which I hear nearly every speaker complain of—namely, that Germany is present in South-West Africa. We found that fact in existence when we came to have influence over public affairs. I confess I was not at all prepared for the feeling that some South Africans appear to entertain with respect to our conduct in the recent negotiations. The Germans claimed a territory as far east as the 24th deg. longitude, and we have induced them to put it back to the 21st deg. longitude; and that is hardly a matter of which I should have expected any complaint.

COMPENSATION TO FRANCE.

The English Government has (the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says) accepted the principle of compensation in the Zanzibar negotiations. The three points in discussion seem to be Madagascar, the Anglo-Tunisian Treaty, and a French sphere of action in Africa. The *Standard's* correspondent says the compensation which M. Ribot is anxious to obtain is a complex character. In the first place, he demands that England shall surrender the treaty concluded with Tunis before the French protectorate, which secures to Great Britain the perpetual enjoyment of the most-favoured-nation clause. Next, he suggests that England shall recognize the exclusive right of France to the Algerian and Tunisian Hinterland—that is to say, the vast region which extends to the south of Algeria and Tunis, extending between and including the Niger and Lake Tchad. There are, I believe, minor concessions which the French Foreign Minister also demands of England on the western coast of Africa; but the above—namely the abandonment of the treaty with Tunis, and the recognition of exclusive French influence over the Northern and Central Soudan—form the main portion of the basis of negotiation which M. Ribot has laid down. If these be admitted, France will offer no opposition to the English protectorate over Zanzibar.

FEELING IN ZANZIBAR.

According to the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times*, the Germans there do not conceal their disappointment at the turn affairs have taken, candidly declaring that the protectorate of Zanzibar has been their aim for a long time.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Friday, 4th July, by special train to pay a visit to the Military Exhibition. Her Majesty was accompanied through the exhibition by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Chelmsford, and some members of the exhibition committee. She was taken through the principal galleries of the exhibition, the tour of inspection lasting nearly an hour. As her Majesty passed through the East Gallery she addressed some kind remarks to two aged pensioners. One had sounded the Heavy Brigade's charge in the Crimea; the other had lost his arm in the charge of the Light Brigade. Her Majesty expressed herself highly pleased with all she saw. As the Queen came out of the exhibition she said some pleasant words to about 400 boys, sons of soldiers, of the Duke of York's School, who were drawn up in the Quadrangle. The Royal party left the exhibition shortly before one and proceeded to Paddington on their way to Windsor.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DISAFFECTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

POLICE DISTURBANCE AT BOW-STREET.

THE agitation in the Metropolitan Police culminated on Saturday, July 5, in a serious act of insubordination. When 130 men were paraded at Bow-street for night duty they refused to obey the orders of the inspector, as a protest against the transfer of one of their men to another division. When the superintendent arrived the insubordination was continued until he had taken the names of a number of the men, when they gave way, and marched off to duty after demanding the reinstatement of the transferred constable, who had been their delegate in the recent agitation. A meeting of delegates from the various divisions was held on Saturday night, when it was decided to inform the Home Secretary that, unless he answered the men's petition for increased pay, the whole force would strike on Monday. On Monday morning Sir E. Bradford had about forty constables who were guilty of insubordination on Saturday night brought before him, and they were summarily dismissed. A meeting of police delegates was held during the afternoon, and it was anticipated that the men would not go on duty at night. Accordingly an immense crowd gathered towards nightfall in Bow-street, and here the day's proceedings ended in a most disgraceful scene. Sufficient constables were brought in from outlying districts to make up a force strong enough to undertake the ordinary night duty; but no parade could be held, and a struggle took place in the station yard, when a number of men attached to the divisions refused to obey orders. Outside, the crowd assumed alarming proportions. The ordinary police being powerless to preserve order, mounted constables were sent for, and a detachment of Life Guards was also employed to patrol the district. Subsequently other military forces were ordered to be in readiness for emergencies, and at early hour on Tuesday morning the riotous scenes were being continued. The police in all other divisions went on duty on Monday, and in most cases without demur.

Bow-street was on Tuesday again the scene of a great deal of tumult, and it became necessary about eight o'clock in the evening for the mounted constabulary to clear that thoroughfare of the disorderly roughs who had taken possession of it; but no occasion arose for calling out the military as on the previous night. By midnight the bulk of the mob had dispersed. Several affrays between the roughs and the police took place, and one mounted constable was severely cut on the nose by a bottle being thrown at him. Over twenty arrests were made. During the day seventeen men of the Kentish Town portion of the Highgate Division were dismissed for refusing to go on duty on Monday night. Sir E. Bradford, with the Home Secretary, proceeded on Tuesday morning to Arlington-street, and had an interview with Lord Salisbury on the subject of the police agitation and the disturbances connected therewith. There were no disturbances on Wednesday in connection with the police agitation, and at a meeting of constables held in the afternoon the speeches made were of a moderate character. Hopes were expressed that the dismissed men would be reinstated.

With regard to the present wages and the prospects of the Metropolitan police, the *Times* prints some figures that tell a very curious story. They afford a comparison of the wages and the pensions of the much enduring policeman with those of the soldier and sailor; and of the wages of the policeman with those of the labourer, who has no pension but the workhouse:—

Taking the pay and the pensions separately, we find (says the *Times*) that the average pay of the London policeman is £74 a year; of the soldier, £48; of the "A. B." sailor, £48; and of the highest unskilled and lowest skilled labourer, (in London), £67 odd. We find that the pension of the constable after 21 years' service is £34 per annum; of the soldier, £19 15s.; of the sailor, the same; and of the civil servant, £27. It is stated that the usual time at which constables retire is after 22 years' service, and at that time a a constable's pension exceeds, civil servant's by 28 per cent., a soldier's by 82 per cent., a sailor's by 89 per cent., a "petty officer's" (naval) by 17 per cent.; while, as we have said, had the constable remained in the ranks of ordinary labour he would have got no pension at all.

THE POST OFFICE AGITATION: 250 MEN DISMISSED.

On Friday, July 4, a number of men in the employ of the Post Office were suspended for having taken part in the meeting in Hyde Park on the previous Sunday. Holborn Town Hall was crowded on Monday night with employes in all branches of the Postal Service, who assembled to discuss their grievances. They resolved not to strike for twelve days, unless in the meantime they find that outside men have been taken on permanently, in which case they would leave in a body immediately. In accordance with this decision, work was resumed as usual on Tuesday morning at St. Martin's-le-Grand. During the day a conflict between unionists and "blacklegs" at the E. C. office was only averted by the withdrawal of the intruders. On Wednesday the outlook at the General Post Office was more serious, and the deliveries of letters were from two to three hours delayed. The interior of the G. P. O. was guarded during the day by the police. Mr. Tombs, Controller, was waited upon several times by delegates to effect some amicable arrangement. The men eventually agreed not to strike before the 21st inst. In the morning work was for a time suspended at the Parcels Post Depot, Mount Pleasant, by a free fight between non-Unionists or relief men and men of the Union, one result of which was that 100 men were summarily dismissed. A great meeting of men from all parts of the metropolis was held on Clerkenwell-green on Wednesday evening. A resolution was adopted declaring that all postmen should be ready on Thursday morning to proceed with the first delivery of letters, but should not move until they received a telegram or message from Mr. Mahon saying that all the auxiliaries had been turned out of the General Post Office. On Wednesday night a crowded meeting of sorters and other members of the inside staff was held in the General Post Office, under the auspices of the Fawcett Association, when it was announced, on the authority of the Controller, that a scheme, which it was believed would be satisfactory to the service at large, had been submitted to the Treasury, with every prospect of its being sanctioned. Resolutions in favour of this settlement and condemning the action of the Postmen's Union were carried by large majorities.

Out of a force of some 5000 postmen employed in London and the suburbs, 250 men had yesterday refused to perform their duties. They were at once suspended, and it may be said that they have been dismissed from the service. The great majority of these men were employed in the Parcel Post service, and were what is termed unestablished men—that is to say, men who, though in permanent employment at wages ranging from 18s. to 24s. per week, have no prospect of further promotion, and are, moreover, not entitled to pensions. A meeting of the committee elected by the telegraphists employed at the Central Office was held on Wednesday night to consider a communication from Earl Compton requesting them to postpone taking action with regard to declining to perform overtime after Saturday next. After some discussion it was decided to act upon his lordship's advice.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE GUARDS.

Some excitement was occasioned at the West-end on Monday, July 7, by the report that the privates of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards had refused to turn out on parade for kit inspection. They ultimately, however, assembled on the parade ground in all kinds of garb, the obnoxious parade being abandoned. It is alleged that they have for some time been discontented in consequence of excessive drills and the infliction of unduly severe punishments for slight irregularities. In official quarters it was said that what occurred was due to a misunderstanding on account of some delay in the issue of the order, and that the matter was of no great importance, though one or two men would have to be made an example of. An order confining the battalion to barracks was rescinded on Tuesday, and at the consultation held at the War Office it was decided that the East Yorkshire Regiment should be brought up from Portsmouth to assist the Grenadier Guards in mounting guard and other duties. The East Yorkshire left Portsmouth for London on Tuesday night by special train at ten o'clock amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people. The discontent is now regarded as over, as the Grenadiers on Wednesday carried out their duties with alacrity. A Court of Inquiry, ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, is being held at Wellington Barracks to go fully into the circumstances of the refusal of duty by the 2nd Grenadiers on Monday, and to report to his Royal Highness upon that and the state of the battalion generally. Major-General Mansfield Clarke has come specially from Aldershot to preside over the court, which also comprises Colonel Stracey, commander of the Scots Guards, and Colonel Wilson, of the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, now quartered at the Tower. The court has been empowered to call officers and men for examination, and to inspect all books and documents which may be necessary for an exhaustive inquiry, and will in all probability sit for several days before reporting.

A DEFENCE OF WIFE-BEATING.

AN occasional correspondent writes as follows to the *Scotsman* under date, Bombay, June 20:—Should husbands beat their wives? This question was publicly answered in the affirmative two or three weeks ago by a Professor in the Bombay Free Church College, called the Wilson College after one of the most famous of Scottish missionaries who have laboured in India. Naturally such a declaration coming from such a source has excited a considerable amount of astonishment and acrimonious criticism. The audacious advocate of wife-beating, though a Professor at a Scottish College, is not a Scotsman, but a Hindu Professor of Sanskrit, who has belonged to the staff of the Wilson College for many years and always borne a blameless reputation among the missionary Professors with whom he is associated in the work of education. He has now, however, won himself an unenviable notoriety. In an address to an elocution meeting at Poona, on May 9th, he gave the public his opinion about the relations that ought to exist between husband and wife, and illustrated his views on the subject by the example of his own household.

"Another exaggeration," he said, "which people commit is that we Hindoos treat women with great cruelty—that is, we beat them, we make them take their meals after us, &c. If there be only two persons in the house, what, I ask, should be

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed "To consider and report upon the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India, arising from the change in the relative value of gold and silver money, and their leave and pension rules," had their first business meeting on Tuesday. The members of the committee are:—The Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir J. Gorst (Chatham), chairman; Mr. H. S. King (Hull), Mr. H. H. Howorth (Salford), Sir Stafford Northcote (Exeter), Mr. T. L. Bristowe (Norwood), Viscount Baring (Biggleswade), Sir William Chichele Plowden (Wolverhampton), Mr. W. B. Barbour (Paisley), Mr. Alfred Pease (York), Mr. Buchanan (Edinburg), and Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeil (Donegal).

In opening the proceedings, Sir J. Gorst said that he had had laid before the Committee, at the request of Mr. King (whose absence through domestic affliction they all regretted), the following documents:—Despatches and resolutions relating to pensions and furlough; a complete set of the Codes from 1872 to 1890; a complete set of the prospectuses of Cooper's Hill; the advertisements issued by the Secretary of State calling for candidates; a table of the departments and the officers now in receipt of pay; and specimens of various forms of covenants formerly and now in use. The only documents asked for by Mr. King which he had not been able to supply were tables showing the relative number of men (meaning, he presumed, Europeans) in the Uncovenanted Service who had been appointed (*a*) under covenants with the Secretary of State, (*b*) by the Secretary of State without covenants, and (*c*) appointed in India. That information it was impossible to supply without referring to India, because the appointments of the great mass of these servants were made not in London but in India, and there was no record in the India Office in London of a very large proportion of the men in this service. He proposed to send out to India to have those tables prepared there, but he was afraid they would not be ready for circulation to members of the committee until the inquiry had proceeded a considerable distance.

The first witness called was Mr. Edward Jenkins.

The Chairman: Will you state to the committee what are your qualifications to give evidence on this subject?—I was asked by you to give evidence on the ground that I had been for some years connected with —I will not call it the agitation, but the organisation which has been established for bringing this case before the Government and the House of Commons. Some years ago it came under my notice that this subject was cropping up in India and being discussed; it became my duty then to examine into it. That brought me into contact with men who were principally concerned with the movement, and on looking into the papers and documents and the whole case I came to the conviction that they had an equitable claim upon the consideration of the Government. Subsequently they made me chairman of the committee, and I was chairman for two years. It is not necessary to conceal that the case, which has been circulated among hon. members, was drawn up by me, though of course I do not commit myself to the proof of all the statements which are contained in it.

Mr. Barbour: The witness's information is not at second-hand, I suppose?

The Chairman: I understand so. Now, Mr. Jenkins, I notice that in this case you have made a broad distinction in the classification of these officers into those who have been nominated in England and those who have been nominated in India?—Yes.

Do you also make a distinction between those nominated in England in respect of the consideration whether they have been nominated under written covenants or without covenants?—Yes. You will find there is a separate heading of, "Officers under covenant with the Secretary of State."

By "under covenant" you mean, I presume, under a written covenant?—Exactly.

I believe it is generally admitted the term "Uncovenanted Civil Servant" is a misnomer; there is no such name known to the law or to the service itself?—I think it will be found that in despatches and in resolutions the service is referred to as "The Uncovenanted Civil Service."

But is not that only under a kind of literary protest in default of any other name?—I think that is easily explained by turning to the definition, because there is actually definition of an 'uncovenanted officer" in the Pension Codes:—"An 'uncovenanted officer' is a public servant not belonging to the Convenanted Civil Service, the native Civil Service, or the army; so that there is an official definition.

Will you tell the committee what Civil Departments of State in India come under that description?—There are twenty-three Civil Departments of State—the Archæological Department, the Customs Department, District Magistracy and Land Revenue Department, Excise or Abkari Department, Education Department, Financial Department, Forests Department, Geological Department, Gaol Department, Judicial Department, Land Revenue, Survey, and Settlement Department, Marine Department and Pilot Service, Meteorological Department, Mint Department, Opium Department Political Department, Postal Department, Police Department, Public Works Department, Registration Department, Salt Department, Survey of India Department and Telegraphs Department. All these Departments except three are under the control and supervision of staffs of officers of uncovenanted servants. That is an important point. I might explain with regard to this an important thing in considering the keeping in view of the fact that the Executive and Judicial Department is almost entirely composed, as far as the European element is concerned, of uncovenanted civilians. The covenanted civilians rule the Judicial and Executive Departments, and in the report of the Public Service Commission it will be remarked that almost the whole of its first part refers to that particular branch of the service, and the uncovenanted men, whose case is being presented here to-day, merely come under what are classed as special departments, and in those special departments almost the whole of the executive power and ability is in the hands of the European members of the Uncovenanted Service. It is very important to make that distinction, and the reason of it will be evident to the committee if they consider that the judicial and the executive, which contains a very large representation of Asiatics, under the covenanted civilians, is a service to which the educated native would naturally take, and therefore is crowded. On the other hand, the technical services, those which we classed as "special services" in the Report of the Public Service Commission, will be found to be less frequented by natives—that is to say, in the higher branches hardly any natives whatever are found.

Will you give us a rough comparison of the numbers of Europeans and Asiatics in the Uncovenanted Service?—The number of uncovenanted officers is approximately as follows (this is based on the report of the Public Service Commission):—Non-domiciled Europeans, 1,600; domiciled Europeans and Eurasians 600; Asiatics, 2,600—total 4,800. Of covenanted officers the numbers are approximately as follows:—Non-domiciled Europeans, 900; Asiatics, 10. I understand from the Public Service Commission Report that the total effective service is 941, but the number who are actively engaged is something between 700 and 800, the rest being on furlough. In addition to those, there are between sixty and seventy Asiatics who are appointed by nomination under a circular of 1870 to offices held by the Covenanted Service. These Asiatics are designated as Statutory Civilians. But it must be noted (and it is an important point) that their pay and their emoluments are not equal to those of the European covenanted civilians. Already the number of the Covenanted Service is very small, but it is being surely reduced. In a despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 104, of Sept, 1889, this statement is made: "Since 1874, notwithstanding the constantly increasing demands for improved administration, the strength of the Covenanted Service recruited in England has been reduced by more than 22 per cent. and, if existing orders be maintained it will at no distant period be reduced by 12 per cent. more." One reason I understand of this is that it is the policy of the Government of India not to press for covenanted civilians because covenanted civilians are so expensive. Hence, for economy's sake, uncovenanted men are appointed by the Indian Government to posts usually reserved for civilians, such as that of deputy commissioner and others.

Will you inform the committee the different ways in which uncovenanted servants are admitted into the Service?—They are admitted by examination in England, by examination in India, by nomination by the Secretary of State in England (and under that head of course come the covenants into which some of them enter with the Secretary of State), and by nomination in India. The majority of the Civil officers belong to the last two categories.

First of all, speaking of the men appointed by the Secretary of State under special covenants, to what class of men do those so selected generally belong?—There are the men in the Telegraph Department and the Public Works Department, and the men selected as professors for education and some of the other scientific branches.

Do those men enter under special written covenants?—They enter under a form of convenant which is a contract between the Secretary of State and the Civil servant.

What are the class of men who enter the Civil Service of India without any special written convenant?—I think there are some men who are simply gazetted into the Service without any convenant, and then there are the men who get their technical training at Cooper's Hill. The latter are induced to enter at Cooper's Hill by the issue of prospectuses, and those prospectuses state generally the terms of the Service. As regards the other gentlemen who may be gazetted into the Service without having undertaken any direct preparatory training of their duties at Cooper's Hill or elsewhere, they would be induced to enter the Service by advertisements in the papers, and by prospectuses obtained from the India Office.

So that there are statements made in these Cooper's Hill prospectuses which constitute the consideration upon which the men are invited to enter the Service?—Yes.

How are men appointed in India?—The Supreme Government or the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces draft them into the Service as they may be required. I believe that all appointments are subject to the approval of the Supreme Government in India; but they are either recommended by the Governors or appointed by the Supreme Government. I may mention, also, that there was a college established originally to give Asiatics a technical training, but so few Asiatics came forward that European and Eurasians have been admitted.

Do you wish to make any observation upon the distinction drawn between home and Indian appointees?—Well, there is a distinction, and that distinction is manifest in the rules which apply to the two Services. In the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India there is clearly a distinction drawn between men who have been appointed by the Secretary of State in England and men appointed in India. There is no doubt that those who have been appointed by the Secretary of State have the benefit of more favoured rules, and are looked upon with more favour, than those appointed in India. The manner in which that distinction work shad better be spoken to by one actually in the Service.

Stated shortly, what is the claim which the Uncovenated Civil Service make?—That is a large question, but I understand that the main points upon which they ask for redress of their grievances are these:—First of all, they are paid their pensions in rupees; that is to say, they are paid in a currency which is depreciated to the extent of more than 30 per cent. They contend that their pensions should not be paid according to such a fluctuating currency, and point is given to that contention by the argument that pension is really deferred pay. The second grievance under the head of pension is that by a provision of the Code the pension rules are made liable to fluctation; they can be altered at any time at the will of the Government without regard to the interests of the men who have already entered the service. The Civil Pension Code, chapter 2, par. 2, states: "The Government reserves to itself the right of changing the rules in the Code from time to time at its discretion, and interpreting their meaning. An officer's claim to pension is governed by the rules in force at the time when he resigns or is discharged from the service of the Government. He is not entitled to concessions that have been in existence before, or that may be made after, his resignation or discharge. The general purport of this rule is inserted by the Secretary of State in all Convenants for service in India to which he is a party, which contain a promise of pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension rules." In many convenants that is not the case. When the various convenants come to be compared, it will will be found that certainly as regards the East India Company there never were in any convenant any words which justify this rule. In fact, the convenants of the East India Company were distinctly meant to give the men the benefit of the rules in force at the time they entered the Service. The third grievance is that the length of service exacted for pension (viz., thirty years' active Service exclusive of leave) has been proved by experience to be unreasonable in itself, and injurious to the general efficiency of the European service in India; moreover, that it is exacted only from some classes of officers of the Uncovenanted Service, and not from civilian or military officers (who have, besides, in every way better terms of pay, leave, and pension), and certain favoured classes of the Uncovenanted European Service. Fourthly, that no service rendered before twenty-two years of age is allowed to count for pension, though the service rendered before twenty-two may be identical with that which counts for pension after the age limit has been passed (that is to say, the service has been independent of any control). Fifthly, that the portion of furlough counted toward pension is too restricted, especially having regard to the better terms granted to covenanted civilians and other European officials for that recruitment of health which is periodically essential for Europeans working in the Indian climate. Sixthy, that, while recognising with regard to civilians and to some classes of the Uncovenanted Service, the claim of European officers to different pensionary conditions from those accorded to native officers, the Government enforces on certain classes of non-domiciled European uncovenanted officers the same pension rules as those applied to Asiatics, even in cases where such European officers fill posts for which natives are not fitted. So far, I am referring solely to the pension question. There is also the leave case, but the two overlap to an extent.

Now first, with regard to the payment of pensions in rupees: Do the Uncovenanted Civil Servants contend that in their agreement with the Secretary of State they have stipulated for, or have any legal right to, a certain pension?—I do not think they contend that there is a legal right to a certain pension. The reason of that is that the Government have so managed their correspondence and their resolutions as to be able to deprive the Service of raising the legal question; but the contention is that the service has an equitable right—a moral claim. The contention of the Service is that during the whole period when the government of India was in the hands of the East India Company the pensions were settled with their servants in sterling, and were intended to be so settled. All the accounts during that period with all the military and civil servants of the Company were settled on the basis of 2s. to the rupee. I may refer the committee to a correspondence which took place from 1814 to 1830 between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control of the East India Company. It appears that the Court of Directors contended that the settlement of the accounts of the company should be made upon the basis of the current exchange, and not upon the fixed basis of 2s. to the rupee. It will be useful to quote one letter as an illustration of the grounds upon which they urged this contention. On June 30, 1814, the Board wrote to the Court of Directors:—It would be neither wise to apply the rate resulting from the calculations propounded by the Court of Directors to the pressure now under view nor to use the rate which would result from the calculations of the actual market price of the precious metals, and much less the rate according to the current exchange of the day. But it would be far more eligible on every consideration to continue the rate of exchange that has generally obtained and been sanctioned by the usage of Parliament as well in the fixing of salaries and in the settlement of accounts between the public and the company, as in the accounts that have been annually presented to or brought to the view of Parliament for a long series of years. The rate so used has been as follows:—2s. the current rupee, 8s. the pagoda, and 2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee. From all these considerations the Board have thought proper to determine that this rate of exchange, which may be considered as a medium rate, be used in the conversion of the territorial payments in England into Indian currency." On August 3, 1815, the Board wrote to the Court of Directors:—"The only computations referred to in the negotiations between the Company and the public, or submitted to the consideration of Parliament, were those of 2s. to the current rupee. The pay of the Civil and Military Service is received in Indian currency with the full understanding of its relative value to sterling on rates which custom has rendered habitual. The customary rate adopted by the Board is repeatedly prescribed in Acts of Parliament, and it would be unwise to make any alteration which might lead to furnishing grounds of compensation." Following on for three years we find that the rate was steadily maintained at 2s. to the rupee, and the contention of the Service is that that rate was intentionally employed in all resolutions relating to salaries or pensions down to the time of the Government of India Act, 1858. That Act contained an express reservation of the rights of all Civil and other servants then in the employ of the East India Company. Sections 58 and 59 declare that "All persons who at the time of the commencement of this Act shall hold any offices, employments, or commissions whatever under the said Company in India, shall henceforth be deemed to hold such offices, employments, and commissions under her Majesty, as if they had been appointed under this Act, and shall be paid out of the revenues of India; and the transfer of any person to the service of her Majesty shall be deemed to be a continuance of his previous service, and shall not prejudice any claims to pension or any claims on the various annuity funds of the several Presidencies of India which he might have had if this Act had not been passed. All orders, regulations, and directions lawfully given or made before the commencement of this Act by the Court of Directors shall remain in force, but the same shall from and after the commencement of this Act be deemed to be the orders, regulations, and directions under this Act, and take effect, and be construed, and be subject to alteration or revocation accordingly." Therefore what is contended is to certify as regards all men who entered the Service prior to the Government of India Act, 1858, the right accrued to a settlement of all their pensionary claims at the rate of 2s. to the rupee, that being the admitted rate of the East India Company up to that time. That brings us down to the year when the government of India was transferred to the Imperial Government. Between that date and the year 1862 there is a short period during which the rules drawn up by the East India Company still applied to the men who came into the Service of the Indian Government. Then in 1862 a departure was taken by dispatches which passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India upon the question of pensions.

Up to the year 1862 pensions payable in India were payable in the currency of the country?—Just so, which was at that time worth more than sterling. [The witness put in (1) a table showing the market rate (Council Bills) and the official rate of exchange from 1834 to 1889; (2) a statement by Mr. Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary, India Office, dated June 18, 1890, "of the official rates of exchange since 1837-38, the first year in which the company's (now Government) rupee was issued for that purpose"; and (3) a statement from the *Pioneer*, giving an account of the depreciation of the rupee since 1836-7.] In 1862 a despatch was issued which raised this question of exchange. The Secretary of State says "These pensions have hitherto been payable only in India. As a rule, Europeans on being pensioned desire to retire to this country, and they are consequently under the necessity of employing an agent in India to receive and remit their pensions. If the pensions were allowed to be paid in England the delay, risk, and inconvenience of agency would be saved, while the charge to Government would be very inconsiderable. He Majesty's Government have therefore decided that an uncovenanted servant shall on retirement have the option of drawing his pension either in Indian or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may at a subsequent priod change the place of payment from England to India, or vice versa. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The rate of exchange is an important consideration in regard to payment in England. Her Majesty's Government will not now fix any permanent rate for the purpose; but as a rate of exchange based on the intrinsic value of the rupee and the market price of bills is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury, for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian exchequers, which rate is applied to family remittances of officers serving in India, the same rate appears to be equitable for the payment in England of the pensions of Uncovenanted Servants, and is therefore to be adopted." The Committee will notice the terms of this despatch. Up to 1862 it is contended by the service that there never was any question of exchange; that it was a regular rule of the country, and the usage of the Government of India, in all settlements for pension with their Uncovenanted officers to give 2s. to the rupee, or to settle at the rate of ten rupees to the pound sterling. That is shown by various despatches and resolutions by the very covenants which men received from the company and by the general argument that by established usage so far as the Company were concerned down to 1859 all the pensions were reckoned at the rate of 2s. to the rupee. In 1862 the Secretary of State, introducing a new rule, and referring to this question of application for payment of pensions in England, says "The rate of exchange is an important consideration." Now, the rate previously to 1862 was a high rate; the rupee was repeatedly at a premium. Therefore the inference is that in that phrase the Secretary of State meant that it was "an important consideration" that the Government should not be bound to pay in rupees which were at a premium; and that, never conceiving for a moment that the rupee was likely to go down to 1s. 4½d. he was anxious to protect the Government against the rupee going up to 2s. 6d. To proceed with my argument. There is a series of despatches and resolutions between 1862 and 1870, in which, wherever reference is made to the subject, rupees and pounds sterling appear to be used indiscriminately—that is to say, the rupee is referred to as at the rate of ten to the £1 sterling. Then there is that important resolution of the Government of India, No. 1555 of 1870, which summarises the previous despatches with regard to the pension rules. In 1872 the fall in the rupee began, and then the Government begin to act upon the rule laid down by Sir Charles Wood in his despatch of 1862. A very important point with regard to the intentions of the Government of India throughout is raised by the fact that in every edition of the Code down to 1884 there appears this note:—"Wherever in the following resolution a pension is stated in sterling, the equivalent in rupee is meant at 2s. the rupee, which had been at that *time* (1870) for several years the fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments." The contention of the Government is that that simply means that wherever they have to pay a pound it is enough to tender ten rupees, and that it was not meant to apply the other way. On the other hand, the Service say that fairly and intelligently read, any man would be entitled to take it as meaning that, if his pension were stated at 5,000 rupees, the Government would give him £500 sterling.

Is it not the fact that for many years up to 1872 the formula "pounds sterling" was used in Budget statements in the House of Commons, and generally in all statements about Indian finance as equivalent to ten rupees?—I cannot give evidence about that. I believe it is so.

And are you aware that after the depreciation of the rupee for many years they used the expression "conventional sterling," and still used the £1 conventional sterling as the equivalent to ten rupees, and that it was only very recently that they adopted the new formula of writing an R. with an X. after it to express the ten rupees equivalent?—I believe that was so.

In fact, the depreciation became so marked and so continuous and constant that the use of the "pound sterling" as the equivalent of ten rupees became ridiculous?—I cannot give evidence as to that I have now brought the history down to 1872. Then comes the period when the rupee falls, and the men find that they are being docked of large sums by being paid at the official rate of exchange, and it is from that point the discontent in the service—both of those who had retired and those who were about to retire—begins. The Committee are aware that pensions which nominally were believed twenty years ago to be worth £500, are now actually worth little more than £350, and the contention of Service is that they are only forced to accept those terms by means of a series of resolutions and acts which really are unfair on the part of the Government of India, and which will not bear inspection by the Committee. I may add that in the despatches of 1868, as to the position and status of the Indian Educational Services, the pension maxima are stated in sterling, while salaries are given in rupees. That is interesting as showing that long after Sir Charles Wood's 1868 despatch the current idea was that the pound sterling represented ten rupees. Now, another branch of the case which the Uncovenanted Service put before the Committee is the different manner in which they are treated with regard to pensions as compared with the treatment accorded to the Covenanted Service. Every Covenanted officer retires after twenty one years' active service on a pension of £1,000 sterling—paid in sterling in London. The arrangement between the civilians and the Government of India was that there should be an annuity fund established, and that half of the amount of the retiring allowances should be paid out of that fund, and the other half contributed by the Government of India. But it was found that the annuity fund did not produce so much as anticipated, and the Government of India had to contribute more than its share. I believe that the amount which the Government now contribute to every £1,000 is in excess of £700. Then, the Covenanted civilians were placed upon the footing of having pensions paid in pounds sterling in England, and that was recognised by the Act of Parliament by which the various annuity funds were taken over from the trustees by the Government of India. I believe that that is the statutory recognition upon which the Covenanted Service is able at this moment to rely for having their pensions paid in sterling, and possibly if the annuities had never been taken over, the Covenanted Service would have been now subject to the same rules as the Uncovenanted Service. Before I leave this question of pensions, may I refer to the manner in which the matter is dealt with by other Governments? We have often heard from the Colonial Office a statement of the procedure in Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements. In Ceylon the question did not arise until a certain date, but the regulations now are that officers who entered the service before 1872 are entitled to draw their pensions in England at 2s. the rupee, except those who in 1878 were granted an increase in their salary of 20 per cent. and these draw theirs at 1s. 10½d. the rupee. All officers who have entered since Jan. 1, 1872, are entitled to draw their pensions at 1s. 10½d. the rupee, the rate fixed for payment in England of half salary of officers on leave, and pensions of retired officers. Similar regulations obtain in Hong Kong, in the Mauritius, and in the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Barbour: We must not take it from that that 1s. 10½d. is the fixed price at which the rupee is accepted?—I understand that what is meant is that in paying the pensions of Europeans who have served in Ceylon the rate is settled at 1s. 10½d. to the rupee.

Because the exchange is now at that rate?—No; the exchange is very much lower; it is 1s. 4½d., or something like that. The object undoubtedly was to protect the Civil Servants to a certain extent from the loss, which they would incur by the fall in the rupee.

The chairman: Now we come to the second part of your case. That is, practically, a complaint against the second paragraph of the Civil Service Pension Code?—Yes; the retrospective portion. In the first place, the Committee will notice that that rule is not a rule of the East India Company, but an India Office rule: in other words, down to 1858 no such rule was ever heard of. Then there is the argument of inference from the actual way in which the board of directors treated the service. Perhaps that brings up conveniently the whole discussion of the rules from 1831 downwards. Originally (it is known historically) these rules were designed to be applied, not to Europeans, but to the Asiatics, who then formed the Uncovenanted Service. At first there was no period fixed at which the civil servant was to retire; he was to serve until he was physically incapacitated for further duty. The rules gave a man who had served sufficiently long to be retired on a medical certificate after thirty years' service a pension of half his salary for five years previously. It is admitted that that applied, and was intended to apply originally, only to the case of natives who were drawing small salaries. Despatches passed between the Court of Directors and the Government of India in relation to the superannuation allowances of various Europeans who, between 1831, and 185, had been gradually drafted into the service, and it is clear that before the Court of Directors adopted the pension and other rules of 1855 they had distinctly been informed of the fact that the Uncovenanted Service already contained a large number of Europeans who were drawing high salaries. In 1854 the Court of Directors sent a despatch to India which, to some extent, modified the pension rules of 1831, and it is important to notice the extent of that modification. The pension rules of 1831 gave a half salary pension on retirement on being physically incapacitated. Then the Court of Directors, on May 5, 1854 laid down this rule:—"We authorise you to grant, to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to the class recognised by the present rules"—which of course included the Europeans in the Uncovenanted Service—"who, though not possessed of a medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service, and who can produce unquestionable testimonials of the faithful and efficient discharge of his duty during the period of thirty-five years, a pension equal to half the salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service. These pensions are to be regarded as the rewards of good service. They will not in any case be claimable as of right, and any pension which you may see sufficient reason to grant must be reported to us, with a statement of the ground of your proceeding." We submit to the Committee that that was a rule which was intended to enlarge to the Service the benefits of the Pension Rules of 1831, and in this respect, that whereas previously a man could not be retired unless he could produce a medical certificate of incapacity, it was intended that if it could be shown that it was advisable to retire a man after he had served thirty-five years, he should be entitled to exactly the same privileges as those which had previously been accorded to men retiring under a medical certificate of incapacity. Then it went on to say, with regard to these pensions (and it is most important to notice this, because a great part of the Service argument turns upon it: "These persons are to be regarded as the rewards of good service." What pensions? It must refer to the pensions granted after thirty-five years' service, and which pensions were excepted in a certain sense from the general pensions of the Uncovenanted Service as laid down under the rules of 1831.

The chairman: Do you say that this second section of the Civil Pension Code is so interpreted by the Secretary of State for India as to give him the right of changing by new rules the covenants and conditions under which officers have entered the Service?—Unquestionably. I hold that that has actually been done. It was done by the rules of 1864.

You say that the position of the Uncovenanted Civil Servant is this: that, though he has made a contract or bargain with the Secretary of State, yet the Secretary of State has power under these rules of the Civil Pension Code to set aside the whole bargain that he has made, and to make a new bargain at any period of the service?—Yes.

Has such an interpretation ever been put upon the matter by the Secretary of State?—I think many cases in which that has actually been done will be brought before the committee by members of the Service. Of course I cannot give evidence myself on that point, but I may say from reading the despatches that the Secretary of State has assumed that power, and has exercised it.

I am only anxious that you should not occupy the time of the committee by endeavouring to prove the injustice of a contention which the Secretary of State does not make, and I think you are now attacking an assumption of power on the part of the Secretary of State which he does not make. I should understand this rule merely to give the Secretary of State power to make rules and regulations which the Civil Servants, who would be expected to perform, such rules and regulation to be within the conditions of the contracts under which they had entered the Service, and I should say that any rule or regulation which would have the effect of altering the conditions of Service would be *ultra vires*. I think you may take that to be the position of the Secretary of State.

The witness: I would like to refer to what the Government and the Secretary of State himself has claimed. In the dispatch of 1862——.

The charman: There is no pretence on the part of the Secretary of State, if under a man's covenant and contract he is entitled to a certain pension or certain treatment, that he can deprive him of that right by a rule made under Section 2 of the Civil Service Pension Code.

The witness: Of course I do not know what the mind of the Secretary of State is. I can only deal with the fact which is stated here that the Government reserves to itself the right of changing the rules at its discretion, and of interpreting their meaning. Then I find that the Government has for a long series of years guarded itself in its covenants with these men by saying that they are to have applied to them the rules in force at the time they leave the Service, which would include pension rules.

Can you adduce a case in which a civil servant having rights under his contract of convenant with the Secretary of State has been deprived of those rights by an expost facto rule under Chapter 2, Section 2 of the Civil Service Pension Code?—I have no doubt there are such cases.

The chairman: I understand that these gentlemen claim as a limit not only half the salary they were receiving at the time, but whatever salaries they may subsequently have acquired; they say they have an indefeasible right when they leave to half the salary, whatever it may be. Is that so?

The witness: That proviso was inserted in the Superannuation Act in England.

Do you contend that when a man has arrived at the maximum pension, if you give him anything under that maximum pension you are abrogating the rule?—It is hardly fair to put it in that way. What I understand is, when the rule lays down if a man does good service he shall be entitled to a maximum pension, it is abrogating the rule to say he shall perform extraordinary service.

Was there a rule saying any man who rendered good service was entitled to a maximum pension?—Unquestionably the rule does say so. It is on page 122 of the Code—the 1884 edition. The statement there made is that these pensions are to be regarded as the rewards for good service, and the argument is that if a man can produce unquestionable testimonials of the faithful discharge of duty during a period of thirty-five years he has a right to expect that the maximum shall be awarded to him. The case I am laying before the committee is the case of those gentlemen who say that being entitled under the rule to the half pension they were refused it. The reply made at the India Office was that the pension was not claimable as a right, and instead of giving them the pension to which they claim to be entitled under the rules of 1831, or under the rules of 1855, they are refused, and are offered to be settled with under the rules of 1870.

The chairman: I do not think that is a fair interpretation of the attitude taken up by the Indian Government and followed by the Secretary of State. I am anxious not to appear to at all cross-examine while you are giving your evidence-in-c-hief, but I say you need not direct your evidence against a contention which the Secretary of State will be prepared to say he never set up, namely, a right to deprive gentlemen of a right given to them by exposs facto rules. He will give evidence that he has never set up such a rule as that, and that the cases now brought forward are contestable on other grounds.

The witness: The question is, then, whether it will be necessary to alter the rules to bring them into conformity with the intention of the Secretary of State.

The chairman: That is what I am inviting you to give evidence upon. If I do not now proceed to cross-examine you upon the case, I hope the committee will not suppose that I admit the justice of the interpretation which you have put upon the action of the Secretary of State in this matter. I want the committee to understand that I reserve the explanation; I do not admit your explanation is the correct one. I do not think I can carry on a controversy in which my hands are tied behind my back any longer.

The witness: What I pointed out was that the answer of the Secretary of State was based upon this theory: You gentlemen came in under the rules of 1831, and were entitled to their benefit, but subsequently the company altered their rules.

The chairman: I do not admit that the answer of the Secretary of State which you have read has been based upon an alteration of the rules. I do not admit that the Secretary of State says, "won't give you the half-pension because the rule has been since altered."

The witness: When it was subsequently laid down that no pension should be granted larger than £500, the exception was made that the rules of 1831 should only be applied in cases of extraordinary merit. The contention of these gentlemen is that the company intended them to apply to cases of ordinary merit, and therefore they are entitled to the maximum. The Secretary of State applies an expost facto rule to men who entered before 1855.

The chairman: I understand you to say, because the Government did at one time make a practice of giving half salary to all servants without any differentiation, it has deprived itself of all discretion to refuse the pension.

The witness: I do not put it in that way. The men complained that, having entered under certain rules, which provided that they faithfully discharged their duties they would be entitled so much, by a subsequent rule they are told, "Your duties must of extraordinary merit to entitle to you." The men contend that the sentence involves a repudiation on the part of the Government of the rules of 1831 and 1855. I have been asked if I could give an specific cases in which the Government had repudiated its covenant. I will give some cases. I have here the case of two officials. I do not know whether I ought to mention their names.

The chairman: Are they going to be called? The witness said. They were not going to be called; their cases were referred to in dispatches from the Government, which he asked to put in.

The chairman: I have no doubt an official who makes a claim for an increased pension, and is refused of course, says the Secretary of State, has repudiated his covenant (because he does not apply unless he thinks he is entitled to it, and reads his covenant in such a way as to entitle him). What I wanted you to produce was a case in which the Secretary of State himself said he repudiated his covenant. Can you find me a case in which the Secretary of State has said, "No doubt you are entitled to such an increased pension prior to 1855, but inasmuch as subsequent rules have been made your right has now been abrogated"? That is what I want to know. You say I think you have already produced such an instance. I hope you won't understand me as admitting that until we have heard the case on the other side. Can you give me any individual cases in which the Secretary of State has in some letter or document repudiated his covenant? If not it won't carry the cases much further.

The Witness: No, except in this respect: the Secretary of State has by an official despatch assumed the responsibility for the refusal to carry out the agreement.

The chairman: That is the construction you put upon the despatch you have read.

The witness said he was not speaking of a general despatch, but of applications of individuals. One of the cases was that of a gentleman who was appointed Professor of History and Political Economy in the College at Bombay. On the 23rd January, 1873, the terms of his appointment were signified to him in writing. His salary was to be £600 per annum, and to begin from the date of his arrival; it was to be raised in five years to £900 by a yearly increase, and if his services were approved he would be drafted into the senior grade and receive a further increase, in addition to which there was an undertaking to pay the salary in pounds sterling. Then came a memorandum from the official department (No. 250, '77) in reply to a demand from this professor and another official under a similar contract to be paid in pounds sterling: "I have considered in Council your letter, submitting the claims of Messrs. Peterson and Giles to receive their salaries in pounds sterling, in accordance with the literal terms of their agreement. I see no reason to believe that Messrs. Peterson and Giles contemplated receiving their salaries otherwise than in rupees, but as the salaries in their contracts are expressed in pounds sterling the claim must probably be admitted. The inconvenience is so apparent that it appears to be desirable to terminate any such agreements, and to dispense with their services at the earliest opportunity." He (witness) did not comment on that, he simply put the facts. As soon as the Government found it inconvenient to make the contract good they proposed to take advantage of the six months' clause in the agreement, and dismiss these gentlemen, without regard to the fact that they had already performed some service for a pension. There was a letter from the Secretary of State approving the suggestion that the men should be dismissed.

The chairman: That was altogether an exceptional case, that having regard to the general finances it would be inconvenient to pay the salary in that manner.

The witness said that was the ground upon which the Secretary of State proposed to get rid of the men they had sent out there. Of course upon that they gave in. There was another case he would put briefly. This gentleman had the same clause in his agreement, and he was informed it would be inconvenient for him to draw in pounds sterling, and an intimation was conveyed to him at the end of the eleventh year of his service, if he did not agree to the compromise, he would be dismissed under the six months' clause.

The chairman: Had he been drawing in sterling for eleven years? The witness: He had been drawing in sterling.

The chairman: Are you sure of that?—The witness: Yes. The chairman: In the former case they never did draw in sterling; they only claimed to do it. The witness said he understood that between 1873 and 1877 they used to receive it at the rate of ten rupees to the pound sterling. Finding that the rate was going down, they demanded to be paid in actual sterling und er their covenant. In continuation of his evidence, he might be permitted, perhaps, to draw attention to another argument. The men relied strongly on the point that the pension was a deferred payment. They complained, first of all with regard to that, that that when they came to receive their deferred pay they received it in depreciated currency; and secondly when they came to the end of their service, they did not receive the full benefit of the rules. General Sir R Strachey had stated in evidence that undoubtedly engineers were induced to enter the Service at less pay than they were getting from other employers by the fact that they were offered pensions. He wished also to draw attention to what was stated in the despatch from Sir Rivers Thompson, where he discussed this very question with regard to the loss by exchange. It would be observed that he had said there that in forwarding the first memorials received by him he was not aware now for the feeling expressed in them was shared generally by the body of civil engineers in the service of the Government, and he did not therefore deem it necessary to add any remark of his own. But from the submission of these additional memorials on the same subject and from other sources, he had reason to believe that the question of loss by exchange so far as it affects the propects after retirement of those officers whose pensions are payable in rupees, was one that was being discussed very generally and causing a considerable amount of discontent. He desired, therefore, to draw the special attention of the Government of India to the subject. The chairman: Are you not going back to your first point? The witness said he only wished to point out Sir Rivers Thompson's arguments aginst an ex post facto rule.

(To be continued.)

OLD HAILEYBURIANS AND THE NEW HEAD MASTER.

There was a large gathering of old Haileyburians at the Church House on Monday afternoon, July 7, to welcome the new Head Master, the Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, who was greeted with acclamation after his introduction in two speeches by Mr. Hoskyns and Dr. Bradby, Mr. Lyttelton in his reply referred to the fact of the three former Head Masters of Haileybury being still in the vigour of life, and spoke with something like enthusiasm of his own connection with the school. He then propounded a scheme for the formation of a guild of old Haileyburians, with the special object of assisting the clergy in their work in larger towns. His proposal, which is by no means intended to prejudice the existing connection of the school with missionary work in India, was cordially received. The guild will (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) be founded on an extremely broad basis, and it is not intended to render membership onerous in any way. The meeting was marked throughout by great heartiness and union of purpose, and no doubt its result will be well worthy of one of the best schools in England. Dr. Bradby and Mr. Lyttelton both referred briefly to the temporary cloud which had lately passed over Haileybury, and recognised the good work which Mr. Robertson, the late Head Master, had done there in spite of the difficulties he had to contend with.

NOTICES.

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